सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

RAJASTHAN

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
RAJASTHAN

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an un-broken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant uninteresting even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikvan Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive and benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each state/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri I.C. Srivastava under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K.R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Dy. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R.P. Tomar and V.P. Rustagi. Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Sarvashri R.C. Bhargava, Hari Kishan, Shamsher Singh, B.L. Tiku, R.A. Gupta M.M. Goyal and H.C. Sharma who have prepared the write-up. Other members of staff who have laboured hard to bring out this publication are mentioned overleaf. I thank them all.

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Place : Jaipur
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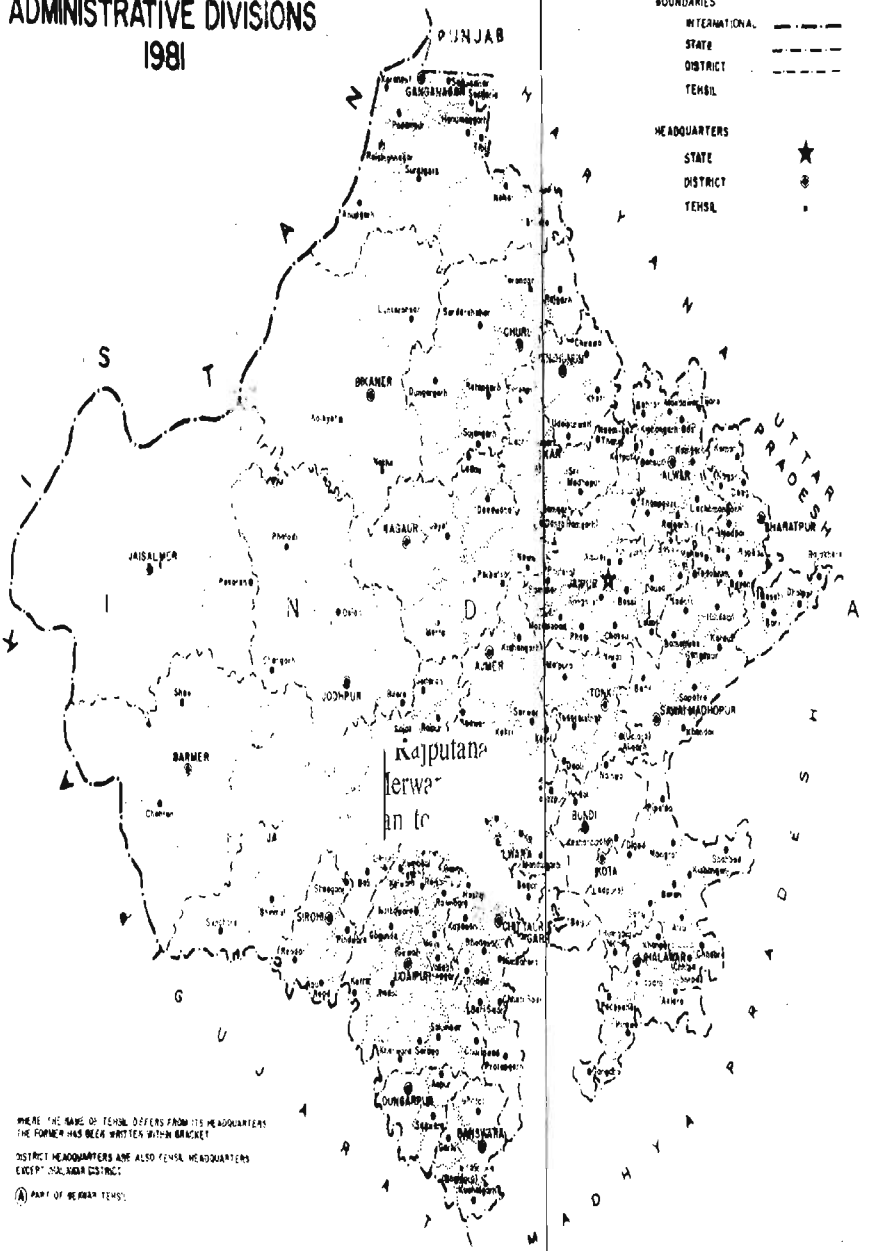
RAJASTHA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1981



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The State of Rajasthan

Situated in the north western part of India, Rajasthan—an amalgam of the erstwhile states of Rajputana—is the second largest state in terms of area and lies between 23°3′ and 30°12′ North Latitudes and 69°30′ and 78°17′ East Longitudes. It is bounded by Pakistan in the west and north west; by the state of Punjab in the north and Haryana in the north east; by Uttar Pradesh in the east; by Madhya Pradesh in the south east and by the state of Gujarat in the south west. As per the Surveyor General of India its area is 342,239 sq. km. The international border with Pakistan runs for about 1,070 kilometres.

The process of integration which started in 1948 in Rajasthan was completed in 1956, under the State Reorganisation Act, 1956. It came into existence through seven stages of merger of the 19 erstwhile princely states of Rajputana and the former centrally governed state of Ajmer-Merwara, besides, inter-transfer of small enclaves from Rajasthan to the neighbouring States and vice versa.

The state forms an irregular rhombus with east-west and north-south lines as diagonals, the former about 850 km and the latter about 748 km long. Having such a vast area, it has become a state of varied contrasts and comprises of great variety of features, the most conspicuous of which is the Aravalli range of hills. This is said to be one of the oldest mountain systems of the world, which divide the state more or less into two parts. This range forms the watershed of the rivers falling into the Gulf of Cambay and the Rann of Kutch in the west and the Jamuna-Gangetic system in the east. It has a steep but discontinuous front to the west and relatively gentle slope towards the east. In the west and north-west lie the desert and semi-desert wastes. This region is not altogether flat but dotted with dunes and numerous hillocks of small elevations and patches of granite and rhyolite rocks The area

lying in the east of Aravalli is a vast plain covered by a thick mantle of alluvium; the south-eastern part of this plain has thin soil and is highly rocky. The lower area in the south-east of Aravalli is an elevated plain forming a plateau.

As on 1st March, 1981, the state was divided into 26 districts and sub-divided into one hundred ninety seven tehsils for the purposes of administration.

What is Census

Literally the word census means—counting of heads but it is not merely so specially in the modern times. A census is no doubt a counting of heads but it does not end with mere counting of the number of people. While the people are counted, very useful information regarding every person, men and women, the young and the old, is also collected. Thus the census results can tell us many interesting and useful things about overselves, as we were, and, as we are.

People make the nation, and, they give it its knowledge and its skills, its talents and its strength. It is, therefore, important to know how our population has grown and changed, and, how it looks now. The first and obvious objective of a census is to count heads, and, this the modern census does completely and accurately, but it does a great deal more besides. It tells us not only how many men and women there are, but also such things as how many people belong to various ages, how many are married and how many workers there are in any given area. The census gives a great deal of information about the size of household, housing conditions, fertility of women and migratory characteristics of population. It also gives us information on the variety of occupation to be found in each branch of industry. We learn from it how many people attained the different educational standards, and that, what is the progress made by the weaker sections of the society i.e. the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as reflected by the level of their education. These facts, and many others, can be presented in a variety of combinations, the whole forming an epitome of the life of our people. It provides a statistical portrait of the nation and each of its parts. In short the modern census reflects the human interests and needs of the society.

Census data is used as a benchmark for sample surveys, projections and other devices for obtaining current statistics. Social scientists recognise that current economic data, based on sample and spot studies, must be corrected periodically by the use of census if they are to maintain their accuracy. In fact, the census benchmarks are as useful to the social scientists as a compass is to a mariner.

Every country takes a census of its population at regular intervals. In India, a population census is taken every ten years. The first census to be taken all over the country at the same time was in 1872, then in 1881, and, thereafter, a census was taken every ten years. The 1981 Census was the latest in the series in India with a tradition of more than a century of organised decennial census. We can proudly say that the Indian census has marched with the times. It has taken in its stride new and novel fields of enquiry, without losing its continuity and comparability with the past censuses.

The Indian census before 1941 was taken throughout the country on a particular night, except for snowbound and inaccessible areas where it was taken at different periods. Elaborate arrangements had, therefore, to be made to enumerate travellers by train, road, etc. This was naturally extremely difficult. The reference date was attempted to be fixed on a day when it was considered that the movement of population would be least due to the absence of 'yatras' etc. After the 1931 census, simultaneous enumeration was given up and it was conducted over a period of time. Since then the reference date has been March, 1 with an exception in 1971 census when it has to be postponed to April, 1 due to the mid-term poll for the Lok Sabha.

Although the first population census in India was held in 1872, the first general enumeration of population in the native status of Rajputana could take place only in 1881. It was followed by another census in 1891 but all the areas of Rajputana were not covered by these operations. Actually, the first complete census of Rajputana that was ever taken was held on 1st March, 1901, when the Bhil areas of Mewar, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kushalgarh, Pratapgarh, and the tribal 'girasia' areas of the Sirohi state were also covered by the enumeration. After 1901, census of population has been taken in Rajputana at regular decennial intervals. After India became independent, the first complete census of population was

taken in the newly constituted state of Rajasthan in 1951. The population census held in 1961, was taken in the re-organised state. At that time the state covered an area of 341,594.5 sq. kms. and included 3,172,851 houses and 3,771,119 households.

Conducting a census is a gigantic task and requires meticulous planning in advance, besides elaborate arrangements and a strict time schedule. The legal basis for the conduct of census is provided by the Census Act of 1948 which gives the necessary power to appoint the requisite staff, bestows authority and status of public servants on census officials and fixes their duties, gives them power to call upon persons to give assistance, authorises asking of questions to people and fixes responsibilities upon the citizen to furnish correct answers. It lays down penalties for disobedience and violation. It also stipulates that the census records are absolutely confidential and are, thus not open to inspection by anybody or admissible as evidence before any court of law except for purposes of specific census offences like concealing or denying correct information. Thus, the privacy of every citizen in a census is protected by these confidentiality requirements. Thus by implication it means that the information collected through census questionnaire can only be used for statistical purposes. It can never be used for such purposes as conscription, taxation or any other executive enforcements. Thus, this should dispel any suspicion or reservation in the mind of the citizen in giving out truthful answers.

The Census operation in the country, being a central subject, is conducted under the guidance of the Registrar General-cum-Census Commissioner of India. The State Director of Census who is taken on deputation from the State Government is responsible for organising the necessary machinery and execution of the task. The State Government, on their part, puts the services of almost their entire administrative personnel, mainly comprising of Collectors, Additional District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Officers, Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars, other revenue officials, Teachers, Patwaris etc; at the disposal of the census organisation for this work. In addition, all organised bodies like Municipalities, Panchayats, Public Institutions, Charitable Institutions and big business houses, etc; also come forward to help in the census taking. The first step is to distribute the work and build up

a net work of jurisdiction and responsibility down to the smallest unit of enumeration, that is the census block, with a view to ensure that there is neither over-lapping nor exclusion by oversight of any territory. Each such block is put under the charge of an Enumerator who is required to undertake the enumeration and allied work in that block.

The census hierarchy constitutes a vast army of people and to be effective and to ensure full coverage and reliable data, it is required to be trained in the art of putting questions to the citizens. The questions have to be put properly, carefully and courteously. Each question asked is carefully selected by the census organisation, its substance weighed and its form considered. They have to be good and necessary ones, well-worth putting and well-worth answering by every citizen. The question need not be difficult and embarrassing. They have to be confined to matter of fact and should be so simple that it helps the respondents to give correct and to-the-point answers.

The vastness of the operations can be judged from the fact that in Rajasthan alone 398 charges (Tehsils, Municipal Towns and Census Towns) and about 162 Special Charges comprising of Police, RAC, Railway, Hospitals and other miscellaneous establishments were formed. Every charge was under Charge Officer or a Special Charge Officer. The Collector of each district was designated as District Census Officer and was in overall charge of the census operations in his district. To assist the Collectors, there were Additional District Census Officers and Sub-Divisional Census Officers. Under each charge officer, there were Supervisors who were on an average assigned the work of supervision of 5 to 6 enumeration blocks. Each Enumerator was incharge of one or more block. About twelve thousand Supervisors and sixty two thousand Enumerators were detailed for conducting the Census in 1981. In addition, 20% to 25% more officials were detailed to work as reserve Supervisors and Enumerators. It will, therefore, be seen that this is a huge undertaking involving the close cooperation of almost eighty thousand odd persons with different ranks. Naturally, the success of these operations depends not only on the willing cooperation of the persons involved in their official capacity, but also on a proper response and understanding on the part of the public, the press and the various levels of Government.

In the Census, every person, whether a man or woman, young or old, is counted and certain details regarding the person are recorded. Obviously, and as stated earlier, it is not possible to count all the people at the same time nor the process of counting can continue over long periods. Therefore, what is actually done is to count the people over a specified period of time and determine the population as on a certain day. In India, the counting of the people, or enumeration, as it is called, is spread over a few days. At the 1981 Census, the enumeration took place from 9th Feb. to 28th Feb. 1981. During these days the enumerator visited every house in the area assigned to him and collected the details of the persons in each of the houses. Between 1st March and 5th March 1981, the period which is known as 'Revisional Round', he brought his records up-to-date by asking about births and deaths that may have occurred after his visit and before the sunrise of 1st March 1981, the reference date notified for this purpose. By adjusting for such births and deaths, the population in each household as on the sunrise of 1st March 1981 was arrived. Since the census must cover all persons, care was taken to see that those who live in the open, the houseless as they are called, were also enumerated. These houseless persons were counted on the night of 28th Feb., 1981. These timings and method of counting were the same throughout the country.

The census count was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, called the Houslisting Operations, the Enumerator had prepared a notional map and lay out sketch of his block, marked all the houses and other structures in it. These gave a geographical frame for the smallest census unit. The information gathered through the Houselist also gave an advance estimate of the population from which the jurisdiction of an enumerator could be defined and the quantity of census forms required for the actual enumeration assessed.

The Houselist schedule contained the identification particulars of Census Houses, the uses to which they were put, the identification particulars of households and their members living in the census houses. After a lapse of fifty years the information about physically handicapped persons living in each household was also collected during houselisting operations of 1981 Census.

The Central Statistical Organisation has taken a major step during 1977 in collaboration with the State Statistical Bureaus to remove data gaps in the un-organised sectors of non-agricultural economy covering unregistered manufacturing trade, transport and services by launching a central plan scheme on economic census and surveys. The first economic census of non-agricultural establishments was undertaken in 1977. Following this census, sample surveys of selected establishments in different sectors based on the 1977 census frame was taken up during 1978-79 and 1979-80 to collect more detailed information. The National Sample Survey Organisation in its 33rd and 34th rounds also collected information in lieu of Economic Census. The second Economic Census would have normally been due in 1982. But since the country-wide houselisting operations were going to be conducted in 1980 as a prelude to 1981 population census, it was considered beneficial to organise second economic census in 1980 synchronising with the houselisting operations in the overall interest of economy and easy operations.

This synchronisation provided wider scope and coverage. In the economic census of 1980, own account enterprises were covered for the first time on a census basis. Besides, the non-agricultural enterprises, agricultural enterprises (excluding of course crop production and plantation) were also covered for the first time in 1980 economic census. The items of information collected in this census included location of the enterprises, description of activity and the nature of operation, type of ownership, social group of owner, power/fuel used for the enterprise and the totol number of persons and the number of hired persons usually working in the enterprise.

The administrative responsibility for the actual field operations rested with the Director of Census Operations while the technical guidance and supervision was the responsibility of the State Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The responsibility of compilation and tabulation of Economic Census data and bringing out the State level results was also of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

In the second phase, called the Enumeration, the Individual Slip was the basic schedule. It was canvassed for each individual in the household. It contained 16 questions with

parts. In a sample area, 6 additional questions were canvassed. The former was known as Universal Individual Slip while the later as Sample Individual Slip. The questions in these individual slips are reproduced below :

Individual Slip (Universal)

1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Male/Female
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. Mother tongue
7. Two other languages known
8. Religion
9. Whether scheduled caste or tribe
10. Name of caste/tribe
11. Literate/Illiterate
12. Educational attainment
13. Attending school/college

14.A Worked any time at all last year ?

14.B If yes, in 14.A, did you work for major part of last year—Yes/No

15.A Main activity last year
Yes in 14.B (Cultivator/Agricultural Labour/Household Industry/Other work)
No in 14.B Household duties/Students/Departments/Retired persons or rentiers/Beggors/Inmates of institutions/Other non-workers)

If Household Industry/Other Non-workers in 15.A

(i) Name of establishment
(ii) Description of work
(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
(iv) Class of worker.

15.B 14.B Yes—Any other work any time last year ?
14.B No—Work done anytime last year ?
If Household Industry/Other Non-worker in 15.B
(i) Name of establishment
(ii) Description of work
(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service
(iv) Class of worker.

16. If No in 14A or 14B—Seeking/available for work ? Yes/No

Sample Individual Slip

1. Birth Place
   (a) Place of birth
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
2. Last residence
   (a) Place of last residence
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence.
4. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.
5. For all ever-married women only
   (a) Age at marriage
   (b) Number of children surviving at present.
   (c) Number of children ever born alive.
6. For currently married women only.

   Any children born alive during last one year.

The other schedule canvassed during the second phase i.e. Enumeration, was Household Scheduled which was newly introduced in the 1981 Census and had a much greater scope than the Household Schedule of 1961 census. This schedule

had two parts. The first part contained information relating to the household and the second part, the Population Record, was a record of individual information on the members of the household. The information on housing conditions and facilities which was part of the Houselist schedule in the 1971 census were now transferred to the Part I of the household Schedule. Besides this, it covered information on household size, number of couples living in the household, household ownership of house/site, land and household cultivation. It also contained the religion and scheduled caste/scheduled tribe characteristics of head of household and language mainly spoken in the household. The Population Record, part second of the schedule, on the other hand, contained the list of members of the household and their social, demographic and economic characteristics as abstracted from the Individual Slip.

The Census enumeration of 1981 was completed in our state as in the rest of the country strictly according to schedule, i.e. by 5th March, 1981. Subsequently steps were taken to publish the first results of the count as quickly as possible even in their provisional form. Certain basic data compiled by every enumerator was relayed from stage to stage till they were consolidated at the district level and transmitted to the State Director of Census Operations and Census Commissioner by the quickest means possible. These provisional results were released for public within two weeks.

This was followed by another stage of hectic activity, this time not in the field, but in the regional offices set up in the state. The census schedules were collected at these offices and were carefully checked, edited and processed. The Primary Census Abstract was generated manually in these regional offices. The rest of the data was processed on electronic computors.

In this small book, is presented only a broad picture of certain basic characteristics of the population—Population size, its distribution, growth rate, rural-urban composition, sex ratio, literacy, language, religion, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the broad activity of population, fertility levels and trends in migration.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING ?

According to the final tally of the census count, as at the sunrise of March 1, 1981, over 34.2 million human beings reside in the State of Rajasthan. Of the total population, more than 17.8 million were males and about 16.4 million were females. For the country as a whole, the number stood at 685 million. Our state's population is, therefore, 5 per cent of the total population of India.

Though a small state of the Union, in terms of population Rajasthan is more populous than many countries of the world. To cite examples of a few such countries; Ethiopia, Argentina, South Africa, Colombia, Canada, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia and Rumania are all smaller than Rajasthan in terms of population.

Rajasthan ranks at number nine amongst the various states in India. Thirteen states are smaller than us, while the remaining eight states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are larger in population size. In 1971, Rajasthan with 25.8 million people ranked tenth among the states. The state of Gujarat which occupied the nineth position in 1971 has moved to tenth position in 1981 while Rajasthan has come up to nineth position from tenth position in 1971. The table below, where the states are arranged according to their population, gives an idea as to how our state stands in comparison with other states of India in terms of area and population :

TABLE 2.1

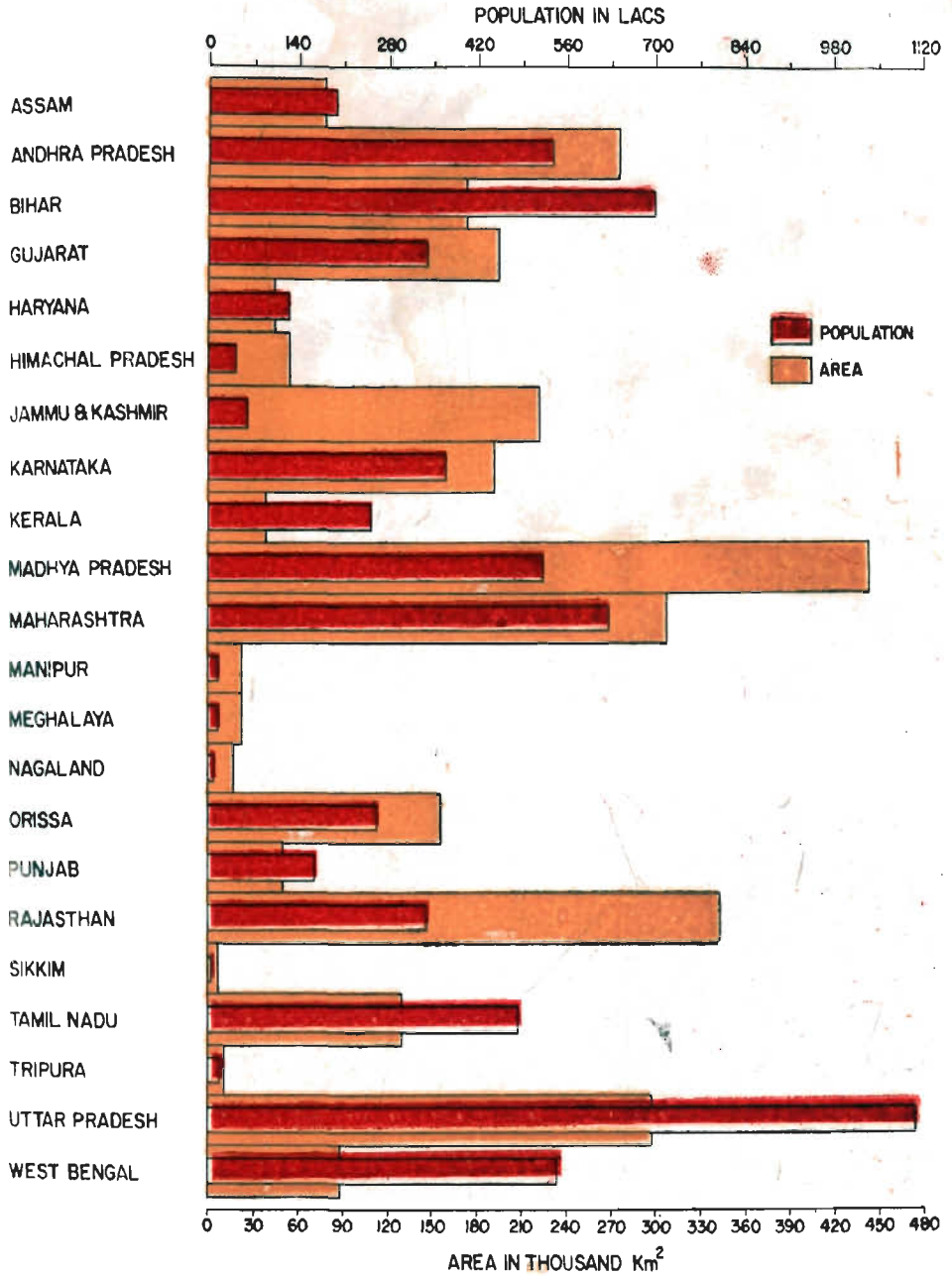
Distribution of Population among the States, 1981 (States arranged according to population)

Sl. No.	State	Area			Population		
		Area in Km²	Percentage of country's area	Rank in Area	Population	Percentage of country's population	Rank in Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Uttar Pradesh	294,411	8.96	4	110,862,013	16.18	1
2	Bihar	173,877	5.29	9	69,914,734	10.20	2
3	Maharashtra	307,690	9.36	3	62,784,171	9.16	3
4	West Bengal	88,752	2.70	12	54,580,647	7.97	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	275,068	8.37	5	53,549,673	7.82	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	443,446	13.49	1	52,178,844	7.62	6
7	Tamil Nadu	130,058	3.96	11	48,408,077	7.06	7
8	Karnataka	191,791	5.83	8	37,135,714	5.42	8
9	Rajaithan	342,239	10.41	2	34,261,862	5.00	9
10	Gujarat	196,024	5.96	7	34,085,799	4.97	10
11	Orissa	155,707	4.74	10	26,370,271	3.85	11
12	Kerala	38,863	1.18	17	25,453,680	3.71	12
13	Assam	78,438	2.39	13	19,896,843*	2.90	13
14	Punjab	50,362	1.53	15	16,788,915	2.45	14
15	Haryana	44,212	1.34	16	12,922,618	1.89	15
16	Jammu & Kashmir@	222,236	6.76	6	5,987,389	0.87	16
17	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	1.69	14	4,280,818	0.62	17
18	Tripura	10,486	0.32	21	2,053,058	0.30	18
19	Manipur	22,327	0.68	19	1,420,953	0.21	19
20	Meghalaya	22,429	0.68	18	1,335,819	0.19	20
21	Nagaland	16,579	0.50	20	774,930	0.11	21
22	Sikkim	7,096	0.22	22	316,385	0.05	22

*Projected.

@Includes area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China.

AREA & POPULATION OF THE STATES OF INDIA 1981

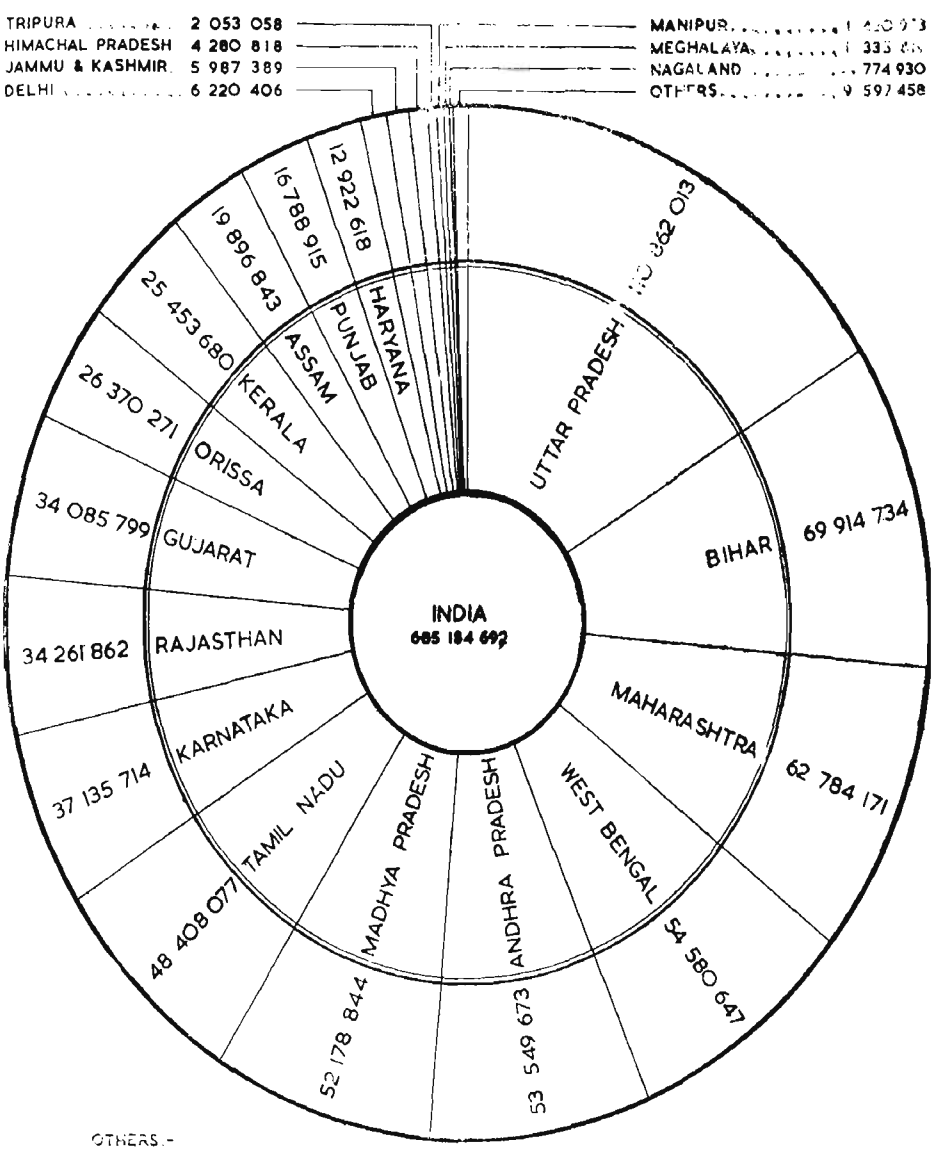


INDIA

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF POPULATION

(States / Union Territories)

1981



OTHERS :-

STATES :- SIKKIM 316 385

UNION TERRITORIES :- GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1 086 730.
ARUNACHAL PRADESH 631 839, PONDICHERRY 604 471, MIZORAM 493 757,
CHANDIGARH 451 610, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 188 741,
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI 103 676, LAKSHADWEEP 40 249.

From the above data we notice that the population of our state is even less than one third that of Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state in India. The population of Bihar is about double that of Rajasthan and Gujarat's population is almost at par. The population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh in the north; and; Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim in the eastern parts of the country taken together is even less than half of Rajasthan's population. Thus, this is a simple geographic fact that the people are not distributed evenly over the surface of the country's land. In some parts there are many people; in other parts there are relatively fewer people. However, the interesting feature that emerges is that the states bordering the sea cost have greater concentration of population than those in the interior. Similarly, the concentration of population declines with altitude. In other words it can be safely assumed that the areas which offer good natural resources and do not present serious physical obstacles to human settlements have comparatively more concentration of population, as by nature for the purpose of settlement, man has always chosen that environment which is less hostile to him.

This pattern of population distribution more or less holds good in our state as well. Rajasthan can be divided into two broad natural divisions. The part lying to the west and north-west of the Aravalli range comprising of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi and Pali districts is almost wholly sandy, ill-watered and unproductive. The region lying to the east and south-east of the range contains a variety of soil and is fairly fertile. The districts falling in this region except those which have comparatively higher altitudes viz., Banswara, Dungarpur, Chittaurgarh, Bundi etc. have higher concentration of population.

We have twenty six districts in Rajasthan. The distribution of area and population in the various districts and their interse ranking is shown in the following table :

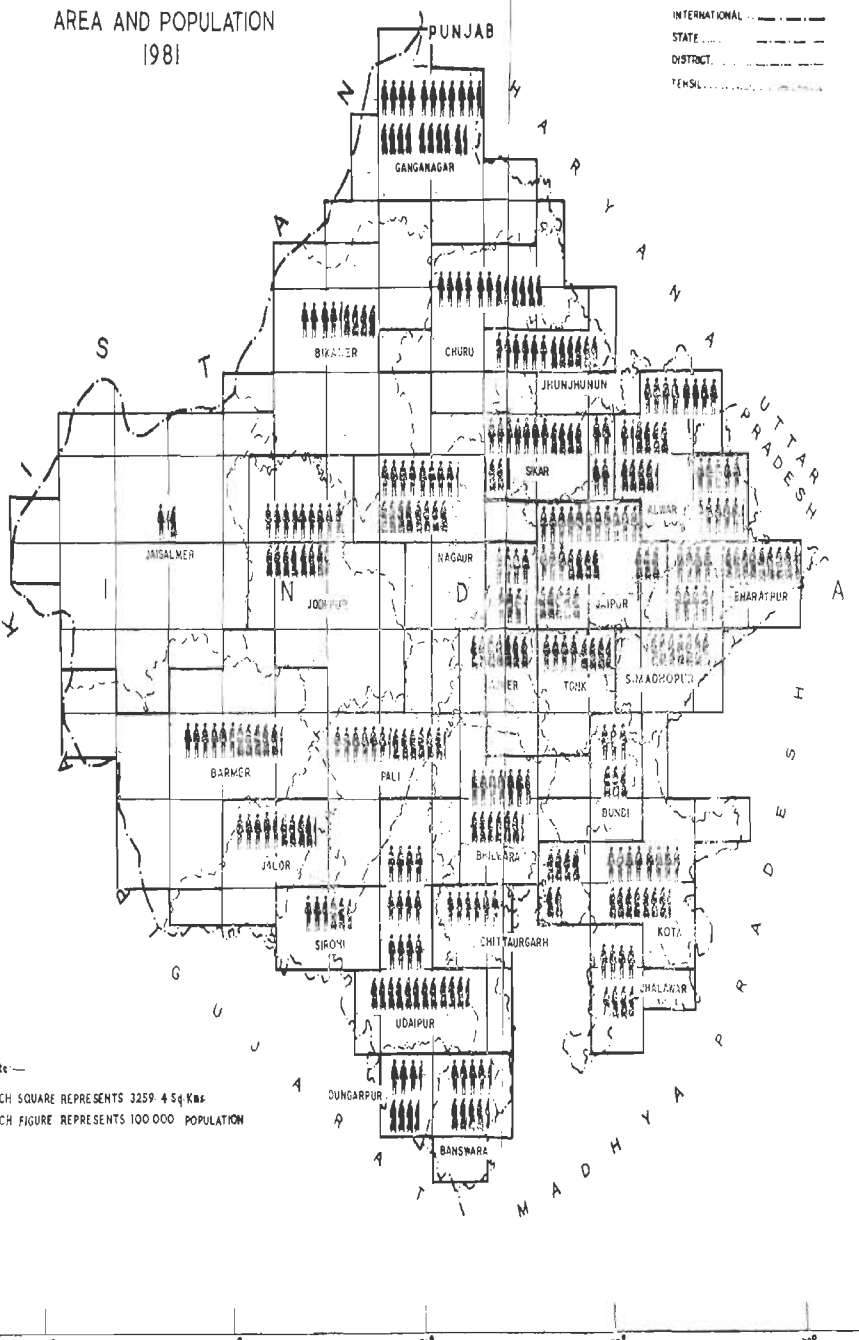
TABLE 2.2

Distribution of Population among the districts, 1981 (Districts arranged according to population)

Sl. No.	District	Area			Population		
		Area in Km²	Percentage of State's area	Rank in Area	Population	Percentage of State's population	Rank in Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jaipur . . .	14,068	4.11	9	3,420,574	9.98	1
2	Udaipur . . .	17,279	5.05	7	2,356,959	6.88	2
3	Ganganagar . . .	20,634	6.03	5	2,029,968	5.93	3
4	Bharatpur . . .	8,100	2.37	18	1,884,132	5.50	4
5	Alwar . . .	8,380	2.45	17	1,771,173	5.17	5
6	Jodhpur . . .	22,850	6.68	4	1,667,791	4.87	6
7	Nagaur . . .	17,718	5.18	6	1,628,669	4.75	7
8	Kota . . .	12,436	3.63	10	1,559,784	4.55	8
9	Sawai Madhopur . .	10,527	3.08	14	1,535,870	4.48	9
10	Ajmer . . .	8,481	2.48	16	1,440,366	4.20	10
11	Sikar . . .	7,732	2.26	19	1,377,245	4.02	11

RAJASTHAN

AREA AND POPULATION 1981



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12	Bhilwara . . .	10,455	3.05	15	1,310,379	3.82	12
13	Pali . . .	12,387	3.62	11	1,274,504	3.72	13
14	Chittaurgarh . .	10,856	3.17	12	1,232,494	3.60	14
15	Jhunjhunun . . .	5,928	1.73	22	1,211,583	3.54	15
16	Churu . . .	16,830	4.92	8	1,179,466	3.44	16
17	Barmer . . .	28,387	8.29	2	1,118,892	3.27	17
18	Jalor . . .	10,640	3.11	13	903,073	2.64	18
19	Banswara . . .	5,037	1.47	25	886,600	2.59	19
20	Bikaner . . .	27,244	7.96	3	848,749	2.48	20
21	Jhalawar . . .	6,219	1.82	21	784,998	2.29	21
22	Tonk . . .	7,194	2.10	20	783,635	2.29	22
23	Dungarpur . . .	3,770	1.10	26	682,845	1.99	23
24	Bundi . . .	5,550	1.62	23	586,982	1.71	24
25	Sirohi . . .	5,136	1.50	24	542,049	1.58	25
26	Jaisalmer . . .	38,401	11.22	1	243,082	0.71	26

It would be seen that while the highest contribution to the population of the state is made by Jaipur district which is about 10 per cent of the total population of Rajasthan, Jaisalmer district contributes only 0.7 per cent. There is thus no uniformity in the pattern of distribution of population. In fact, there is a very wide variation in the distribution of population among the various districts of Rajasthan. Indeed it is also not possible as physical features and natural resources are not everywhere the same.

Four districts namely Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Bundi and Dungarpur are very small and contribute 0.7 per cent to 1.99 per cent to the state population; eleven districts, namely, Tonk, Jhalawar, Bikaner, Banswara, Jalor, Barmer, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Chittaurgarh, Pali and Bhilwara each between 2 per cent to 4 per cent; and nine districts namely, Sikar, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Ganganagar each between 4 to 6 per cent. Of the remaining two districts, Udaipur contributes 6.88 per cent while Jaipur, as already stated, contributes the largest that is 9.98 per cent. Eleven districts have undergone change in their ranking between 1971 and 1981. Between Ganganagar and Bharatpur districts, for instances, while Ganganagar occupied the fourth rank in 1971, it has elevated itself to the third position in 1981 and Bharatpur has gone down by one place. Similarly, Bikaner, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bhilwara and Kota have also changed their ranks during the period.

In terms of area, the country accounts for only 2.4 per cent of the total world area. The area of India is 3.28 million sq. km. out of the total world area of 135.89 million sq. km. The area of Rajasthan, which works out to 342.239 sq. km., constitutes about 10.4 per cent of the total area of the country, which makes it the second largest state after Madhya Pradesh. Within the state, Jaisalmer with its 38.401 sq. km. area is the largest district while Dungarpur with an area of only 3,770 sq. km. remains smallest among the districts.

Average Population of Districts in Rajasthan & other States

At the time of 1981 Census, there were 26 districts in the state. The average population of a district in our state is 13.18 lakhs. In the whole country (including Union Territories), the average population size of a district is much more at 16.63 lakhs. In twelve states viz., West Bengal, Tamil Nadu,

Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Punjab the districts are more populous than in Rajasthan. Among these states barring Punjab, the average size of the district is even higher than the all India average of 16.63 lakhs. In Sikkim the average population of a district is only 0.79 lakhs which is the lowest among all the states in the country. A district in West Bengal (34.11) and Tamil Nadu (30.25) is more than twice as populous as a district in Rajasthan. Table 2.3 shows the average population of districts in the states and the all-India average.

TABLE 2.3

Average population of a District in the State

Rank in 1981	States	No. of Distts.	Total Pop. of the State	Average Pop. of district
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	**412**	**685,184,692**	**1,663,070**
1.	West Bengal . . .	16	54,580,647	3,411,290
2.	Tamil Nadu . . .	16	48,406,077	3,025,505
3.	Maharashtra . . .	25	62,784,171	2,414,776
4.	Andhra Pradesh . .	23	53,549,673	2,328,247
5.	Bihar	31	69,914,734	2,255,314
6.	Kerala	12	25,453,680	2,121,140
7.	Orissa	13	26,370,271	2,028,482
8.	Assam	10	19,896,843	1,989,684
9.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	56	110,862,013	1,979,679
10.	Karnataka . . .	19	37,135,714	1,954,511
11.	Gujarat	19	34,085,799	1,793,939
12.	Punjab	12	16,788,915	1,399,076
13.	RAJASTHAN . .	26	34,261,362	1,317,764
14.	Madhya Pradesh . .	45	52,178,844	1,159,530
15.	Haryana . . .	12	12,922,618	1,076,885
16.	Tripura	3	2,053,058	684,353
17.	Jammu & Kashmir .	14	5,987,289	427,671
18.	Himachal Pradesh . .	12	4,280,818	356,735
19.	Meghalaya . . .	5	1,335,819	267,164
20.	Manipur . . .	6	1,420,953	236,826
21.	Nagaland . . .	7	774,930	110,704
22.	Sikkim	4	316,385	79,096

It would be interesting to know how the districts of Rajasthan are located with regard to the state average. There

are eleven districts whose population is more than the state average. They are Jaipur (3,420.574); Udaipur (2,356,959); Ganganagar (2,029,968); Bharatpur (1,884.132); Alwar (1.771,173); Jodhpur (1,667,791); Nagaur (1,628,669); Kota (1,559,784); Sawai Madhopur (1,535,870); Ajmer (1,440,366); and, Sikar (1,377.245). The remaining fifteen districts viz., Bhilwara (1,310.379); Pali (1,274,504); Chittaurgarh (1,232,494); Jhunjhunun (1,211,583); Churu (1,179,465); Barmer (1,118,892); Jalor (903,073); Banswara (886,600); Bikaner (848,749); Jhalawar (784,998); Tonk (783,635); Dungarpur (682,845); Bundi (586,982); Sirohi (542,049); and, Jaisalmer (243,082) lie below the state average.

Of the 11 districts placed above the state average Jaipur with over 34 lakh population is the most populous not only in 1981 but all through the previous decades. The least populous district of the state is Jaisalmer which has a population of only 2.43 lakhs. This is less than about one fourteenth of population of Jaipur. Jaisalmer, however, is more populous than the least populous districts of India which is Lahul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.

There were 197 tehsils at the time of 1981 Census. The average population of a tehsil is 1,73,918 lakhs. Departure from the average is the rule rather than the exception. At the extremes, Jaipur tehsil has a population of 10.54 lakhs and Rashmi 0.59 lakhs. There are seven big tehsils namely, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Barmer, Bikaner. Ladpura (Kota) and Girwa (Udaipur) which have a population over 4 lakhs. 47 tehsils have population ranging between 2 to 4 lakhs and 38 having population between 1.5 to 2 lakh persons. The bulk of the tehsils lie in the population size 50 thousand to 1.5 lakh persons, out of which 71 tehsils have population ranging between 1 lakh to 1.5 lakh and 34 tehsils between 50 thousand to 1 lakh. There is not even a single tehsil in the state having population less than 50 thousand. Table 2.4 shows the population of tehsils and their classification by various population ranges.

TABLE 2.4

Tehsils by range of Population

Ranges of Population	Population of tehsils in thousands (District names in capital)
1	2
400,000 & above	BIKANER — Bikaner (458) ; JAIPUR — Jaipur (1,054) ; AJMER — Ajmer (643) ; JODHPUR — Jodhpur (726) ; BARMER — Barmer (506) ; UDAIPUR — Girwa (433) ; KOTA — Ladpura (455).
200,000 to 400,000	GANGANAGAR — Ganganagar (280) ; Hanumangarh (212) ; Suratgarh (246) ; Nohar (266) ; Anupgarh (201) ; CHURU— Rajgarh (206) ; Sujangarh (232) ; JHUNJHUNUN — Jhunjhunun (294) ; Chirawa (265) ; Khetri (307) ; Udaipurwati (346) ; ALWAR — Behror (213) ; Alwar (312) ; Lachhmangarh (279) ; BHARATPUR — Bharatpur (335) ; Dholpur (258); SAWAI MADHOPUR — Sawai Madhopur (228) ; Karauli (208) ; JAIPUR — Viratnagar (210) ; Amber (295) ; Phulera (240) ; Jamwa Ramgarh (205) ; SIKAR — Sikar (315) ; Neem - ka - Thana (209) ; Sri Madhopur (303) ; Danta Ramgarh (206) ; AJMER — Kishangarh (208) ; Beawar (305) ; TONK — Tonk (215) : JODHPUR— Phalodi (229) ; Osian (238); Bilara (287) ; NAGAUR— Nagaur (324) ; Parbatsar (280) ; Merta (208); PALI— Pali (259) ; Bali (290) ; BARMER — Chohtan (203) ; JALOR— Jalor (219) ; Sanchore (213) ; Bhinmal (313) ; BHILWARA — Bhilwara(231); CHITTAURGARH—Pratapgarh (228); DUNGARPUR — Dungarpur (346) ; Sagwara (215). BANSWARA — Banswara (229) ; BUNDI — Bundi (214) .
150,000 to 200,000	GANGANAGAR — Bhadra (175) ; BIKANER — Nokha (182) ; CHURU — Sardarshahar (191) ; Churu (164) : Ratangarh (153) ; ALWAR — Kishangarh Bas (169) ; Rajgarh (194) ; BHARATPUR— Kaman (177) ; Weir (152) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Hindaun (191) ; Gangapur (163) ; JAIPUR — Kotputli (177) ; Baswa (169) ; Dausa (189) ; Lalsot (154) ; SIKAR — Fatehpur (168) ; Lachhmangarh (176) ; AJMER— Kekri (195); JODHPUR — Shergarh (188) ; NAGAUR — Deedwana (193) ; Nawa (188) ; Degana (167) ; PALI — Marwar Jn. (152) ; Desuri (165) ; BARMER—Pachpadra (177) ; JALOR— Ahore (158) ; UDAIPUR — Nathdwara (163); Mavli (152) ; Vallabhnagar (166) Sarada (151) ; Kherwara (162) ; CHITTAURGARH— Begun (161); BANSWARA — Ghatol (180) ; Garhi (152) ; Bagidora (169); Kushalgarh (157) ; JHALAWAR — Jhalrapatan (184); Aklera (168) .

TABLE 2.4—*contd.*

1	2
100,000 to 150,000	GANGANAGAR — Karanpur (114) ; Padampur (117) ; Raisinghnagar (131) ; BIKANER — Lunkaransar (114) ; CHURU—Taranagar (109); Dungargarh (125) ; ALWAR — Mandawar (130) ; Tijara (130) ; Bansur (123) ; Ramgarh (112) ; Thanagazi (111); BHARATPUR — Nagar (118) ; Deeg (129) ; Nadbai (115); Bayana (142) ; Rupbas (131) ; Baseri (118) ; Bari (122) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Mahwa (126) : Todabhim (134) ; Sapotra (108) ; Bonli (128) ; JAIPUR — Dudu (115) ; Sanganer (144) ; Bassi (129) ; Sikrai (121) ; Phagi (104) ; Chaksu (114) ; TONK —Malpura (137) ; Niwai (123) ; Deoli (126) ; JAISALMER—Jaisalmer (127); Pokaran (117) ; NAGAUR— Ladnu (130) ; Jayal (139) ; PALI—Jaitaran (138) : Sojat (147) ; Raipur (124) ; BARMER — Sheo (101) ; Siwana (133) ; SIROHI —Sirohi (116) ; Pindwara (124) : Abu Road (109) ; Reodar (106) ; BHILWARA — Asind (147); Shahpura (121) : Jahazpur (125) ; Mandal (140) ; Mandalgarh (150) ; UDAIPUR — Kumbhalgarh (101); Rajsamand (117) : Gogunda (105) ; Kotra (102); Jhadol (116) ; Dhariawad (128) ; Salumbar (143) ; CHITTAURGARH — Chittauragarh (139) ; Kapasan (134) ; Nimbahera (122) : DUNGARPUR — Aspur (122) ; BUNDI — Hindoli (124) ; Nainwa (108) ; Keshoraipatan (141) : KOTA — Pipalda (125) ; Mangrol (123) ; Baran (108) ; Ramganj Mandi (131) ; Sangod (113) ; JHALAWAR — Khanpur (108) ; Pirawa (125) ; Gangdhar (101) .
50,000 to 100,000	GANGANAGAR— Sadulshahar (93) ; Sangaria (95); Tibi (95) ; BIKANER—Kolayat (94) ; BHARATPUR— Rajakhera (87) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Nadoti (81) ; Bamanwas (98) ; Khandar (71) ; AJMER— Sarwar (90); TONK— Todaraisingh (91) ; Uniara (91) ; SIROHI — Sheoganj (87) ; BHILWARA — Hurda (72) ; Banera (72) ; Raipur (64): Sahara (87) ; Kotri (100) ; UDAIPUR — Bhim (89) ; Deogarh (70) ; Amet (71) ; Railmagra (87) ; CHITTAURGARH — Rashmi (59) ; Gangrar (88) ; Bhadesar (76); Chhoti Sadri (83) Bari Sadri (77) ; Dungla (66) ; KOTA — Digod (99) ; Kishanganj (82) ; Shahbad(63) ; Atru (86); Chhipabarod (95) ; Chhabra (79) ; JHALAWAR — Pachpahar (99).

Average size of villages

In Rajasthan, more than half of the citizenry is found living in villages having population between 1,000 to 4,999 while about 22 per cent belongs to villages with population between 500—999 persons. About 13 per cent people live in revenue villages in the population range of 200—499 persons.

Of the remaining 11 per cent population, while about 3 per cent men and women are resident of village having less than 200 souls, a mere 8 per cent were found inhabiting villages in 5,000--9,999 demographic range and barely one per cent in large villages with more than 10,000 of population.

In the village range 'Less than 500', the largest concentration is found in Jhalawar district (36.21 per cent) and the lowest in Jalor district where only 3.78 per cent of the total rural population resides in this category. The major portion of rural folk are reported to be residents of the villages falling under the size-group of 1,000—1,999 and 2,000—4,999. Fifteen districts namely Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, and, Dungarpur have more than 50 per cent of their rural population living in villages falling in this range. With a view to provide better comparability of data, an attempt has been made in table 2.5 to delineate population spread in terms of percentages and population size of villages for both 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

It would be observed that among more than 50 per cent villages in the State each of them has less than, 500 persons to support. About another quarter have, each of them, population ranging between 500 to 999 persons. Thus among remaining less than 25 per cent of villages, each supports a population of more than a thousand persons. Even in this category each one among more than half of them has population up to 2,000 persons. There are, in all, 342 such villages in the State which together sustain a population of about 23 lakh, each covering a population of more than 5,000 persons.

A glance at the table would point out that the largest proportion of villages in size class 'Less than 500' lies in district Ganganagar (78.10 per cent) while the smallest proportion obtains in district Jalor (18.77 per cent). Eleven districts of the state constitute the category in which each district has more than half the number of its villages each having less than 500 population. There are 16 districts wherein more than 25 per cent of villages have population between 500 to 999 in each one of them.

It is interesting to note that the proportion of smaller villages (population less than 500 persons) has gone down

TABLE 2.5

Progress of villages and population by class of villages, 1971–1981

State/District	Census Year	Percentage of No. of villages in the range to total No. of villages					Percentage of population in the range to total population				
		Less than 500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000 & above	Less than 500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajasthan . . .	**1971**	**59.39**	**23.47**	**12.03**	**4.58**	**0.53**	**21.79**	**26.02**	**25.89**	**20.69**	**5.61**
	1981	**52.29**	**24.41**	**15.64**	**6.68**	**0.98**	**16.01**	**22.45**	**27.88**	**25.18**	**8.48**
1. Ganganagar . .	1971	72.84	14.04	8.93	3.86	0.33	25.64	20.24	26.03	22.70	5.39
	1981	78.10	10.99	6.87	3.65	0.39	27.46	18.51	23.27	25.09	5.67
2. Bikaner . . .	1971	59.81	21.48	13.89	4.82	..	20.99	25.56	30.97	22.48	..
	1981	47.28	22.42	19.44	9.81	1.05	11.77	17.95	31.03	31.01	8.24
3. Churu . . .	1971	44.70	35.65	16.24	2.94	0.47	18.31	37.08	29.76	11.42	3.43
	1981	30.64	31.46	29.59	7.72	0.59	9.17	23.82	41.52	21.74	3.75
4. Jhunjhunun . .	1971	30.16	32.75	24.39	10.97	1.73	8.49	22.02	31.20	27.66	10.63
	1981	23.22	26.85	31.20	15.53	3.20	5.90	14.48	31.10	32.14	16.38
5. Alwar . . .	1971	53.29	28.52	13.43	4.39	0.37	21.15	29.72	27.01	18.34	3.78
	1981	42.28	32.03	18.50	6.29	0.90	14.00	27.28	30.07	21.70	6.95
6. Bharatpur . .	1971	50.91	29.12	15.42	4.23	0.32	19.37	29.92	30.33	16.84	3.54
	1981	41.70	30.60	20.63	6.59	0.48	13.70	26.28	33.87	22.44	3.71
7. Sawai Madhopur .	1971	53.43	26.91	14.31	4.96	0.39	19.50	27.73	28.32	21.12	3.33
	1981	42.63	30.38	18.45	7.56	0.98	12.78	25.08	29.76	25.17	7.21

8. Jaipur . . .	1971	61.91	22.29	9.95	5.07	0.78	23.18	23.95	20.98	23.02	8.87
	1981	52.48	25.72	13.56	6.95	1.29	16.90	22.77	23.15	26.03	11.15
9. Sikar . . .	1971	30.98	35.56	21.73	9.63	2.10	8.56	24.22	27.40	26.66	13.16
	1981	22.51	31.00	29.77	13.28	3.44	4.93	16.95	30.64	29.72	17.76
10. Ajmer . . .	1971	48.95	28.30	16.35	5.98	0.42	16.91	27.00	29.43	23.45	3.21
	1981	42.90	28.50	19.72	7.69	1.19	13.04	22.93	30.50	25.37	8.16
11. Tonk . . .	1971	67.99	19.68	8.65	3.48	0.20	28.82	26.56	23.66	18.90	2.06
	1981	60.77	22.22	11.41	5.11	0.49	22.66	24.89	24.62	23.01	4.82
12. Jaisalmer . .	1971	83.33	11.11	3.94	1.39	0.23	43.86	23.66	15.89	11.38	5.21
	1981	73.59	15.80	8.44	1.73	0.44	30.47	24.01	26.06	11.34	8.12
13. Jodhpur . . .	1971	33.62	26.64	24.79	13.67	1.28	7.72	17.46	31.17	36.32	7.33
	1981	24.11	22.84	28.37	20.99	3.69	4.31	10.61	26.34	41.82	16.92
14. Nagaur . . .	1971	36.92	34.29	20.56	7.24	0.99	11.27	26.87	31.21	23.38	7.27
	1981	28.78	31.89	26.66	10.79	1.88	7.15	20.66	32.47	28.00	11.72
15. Pali . . .	1971	37.74	29.98	20.51	9.34	2.43	9.98	20.71	27.10	27.15	15.06
	1981	28.97	28.61	25.92	13.08	3.42	6.73	16.54	28.40	30.47	17.86
16. Barmer . . .	1971	45.40	27.60	17.32	8.84	0.84	12.31	23.03	28.67	28.92	7.07
	1981	33.88	24.74	23.33	16.30	1.75	6.81	15.32	27.18	39.81	10.88
17. Jalor . . .	1971	26.05	34.96	27.23	11.09	0.67	7.04	23.75	34.83	30.08	4.30
	1981	18.77	27.08	33.89	17.94	2.32	3.78	14.53	34.49	36.65	10.55
18. Sirohi . . .	1971	44.45	29.31	17.97	7.80	0.47	13.19	25.05	30.50	27.91	3.35
	1981	37.64	27.71	21.25	11.78	1.62	9.45	19.66	28.23	33.10	9.56
19. Bhilwara . . .	1971	60.94	22.81	11.67	3.98	0.60	24.29	25.56	25.31	18.20	6.64
	1981	53.51	25.73	14.68	4.89	1.19	18.96	24.45	27.36	18.76	10.47
Udaipur . . .	1971	68.13	19.45	9.24	2.92	0.26	29.43	26.53	24.70	16.19	3.15
	1981	59.00	23.55	12.45	4.59	0.41	22.02	25.90	26.94	20.67	4.47

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TABLE 2.5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21. Chittaurgarh . .	1971	76.97	15.78	5.46	1.65	0.14	39.72	27.00	18.81	11.36	3.11
	1981	68.42	20.29	8.21	2.85	0.23	30.74	27.82	22.14	16.43	2.87
22. Dungarpur . .	1971	59.76	24.36	11.64	4.12	0.12	24.99	28.75	26.83	18.35	1.08
	1981	49.16	27.16	26.23	7.21	0.24	17.27	25.06	28.77	27.18	1.72
23. Banswara . .	1971	73.25	18.69	6.18	1.74	0.14	37.94	29.99	19.12	11.23	1.72
	1981	63.11	22.35	11.14	2.98	0.42	27.37	27.33	25.59	15.17	4.54
24. Bundi . . .	1971	67.35	21.81	7.96	2.61	0.27	33.47	28.27	21.16	13.37	3.73
	1981	54.90	28.00	11.72	5.10	0.28	23.35	28.63	23.73	21.73	2.56
25. Kota . . .	1971	72.81	19.53	5.09	2.31	0.26	37.14	28.69	14.49	14.70	4.98
	1981	63.39	25.09	8.05	3.16	0.31	28.95	30.73	19.02	17.52	3.78
26. Jhalawar . . .	1971	77.93	17.00	3.89	0.97	0.21	45.06	30.14	12.98	8.47	3.35
	1981	69.60	21.40	7.41	1.11	0.48	36.21	30.39	20.13	6.82	6.45

from 59.39 per cent in 1971 to 52.29 per cent in 1981. Correspondingly, while in 1971 about 22 per cent people of the state used to live in this population range of villages, now this proportion has come down to 16 per cent. The same trend is visible in all the districts except Ganganagar where the number of smaller villages in this category has gone up from 72.84 per cent in 1971 to 78.10 per cent in 1981. The same is true of the proportion of population living in these villages. This may be due to the fact that in Ganganagar district. as a result of colonisation and opening up of desert areas, new chaks, generally comprising a few squares (each square : 25 bighas or 16 acres) of agricultural land, have been formed out of bigger villages. The percentage of villages in other ranges also has gone up as compared with percentages of 1971 Census.

Considering villages of larger size, it will be noticed that in 1971, Bikaner district had no village having more than 5,000 population. Now this district has six villages in this category constituting 1.05 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. Similarly, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Udaipur districts which did not have even a single village having population more than 10,000 in 1971, have now, all of them, atleast one such village. On the other hand, Ganganagar, Chittaurgarh, and, Kota districts which in 1971 had atleast one village having population of more than 10,000 do not have any such village in 1981. This is possibly because of the fact that Rawatsar of Ganganagar district, Begun of Chittaurgarh district and Mangrol of Kota district which were villages in 1971 have been declared urban centres in 1981, necessitating the deletion of their names from the list of villages.

In the preceding paragraphs we had some idea of the distribution of population by having comparison of various states in the country and within the State, the population of various districts and tehsils etc. as also the size of villages. But a mere comparison of population size without taking into consideration the area would not give us a correct idea of the population distribution. This can be appreciated better by looking into the density of population i.e., the average number of persons per sq. km. of territory. It is easily calculated by dividing the population of a territory by its area. This is made clear in the forthcoming paragraphs.

Density of Population

With 68.4 crore population, India ranks second only to China. Roughly we can say that one out of every six members of the humanity lives in India. However, this one-sixth of the humanity has been packed in a rather small area-barely 2.5 per cent of the land area of the earth. This gives us a highly unfavourable land-man ratio. The average density of population for all the countries of the world works out to 32 persons per sq. km. The corresponding figure for India is nearly seven times larger—216 persons per sq. km.

The area of Rajasthan is 10.41 per cent of the total area of the country but it has to support only 5 per cent of the population of India, while the density of population in India works out to 216 persons per sq. km. it comes to only 100 in case of Rajasthan. The highest density is reported from Kerala which stands at 655 persons per sq. km. while the lowest of 45 persons has been reported from Sikkim. The other states which have higher densities are West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Haryana. The following table gives the area and density of population for different states of India :

TABLE 2.6

Density of Population in the states (arranged in descending order of density)

SI. No.	State	Area (sq. km.)	Density of Population	
			1981	1971
1		3	4	5
1.	Kerala . . .	38,863	655	549
2.	West Bengal . .	88,752	615	504
3.	Bihar	173,877	402	324
4.	Uttar Pradesh . .	294,411	377	300
5.	Tamil Nadu . .	130,058	372	317
6.	Punjab . . .	50,362	333	269
7.	Haryana . . .	44,212	292	227
8.	Assam . . .	78,438	254	150
9.	Maharashtra . .	307,690	204	164
10	Tripura . . .	10,486	196	149
11.	Andhra Pradesh. .	275,068	195	157

TABLE 2.6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka . .	191,791	194	153
13.	Gujarat . . .	196,024	174	136
14.	Orissa . . .	155,707	169	141
15.	Madhya Pradesh .	443,446	118	94
16.	RAJASTHAN .	342,239	100	75
17.	Himachal Pradesh .	55,673	77	62
18.	Manipur . . .	22,327	64	48
19.	Meghalaya . .	22,429	60	45
20.	Jammu & Kashmir .	222,236	59	21
21.	Nagaland . . .	16,579	47	31
22.	Sikkim . . .	7,096	45	—

Sikkim came into existence after 1971.

We have seen that all parts of the country are not equally habitable. This is true with our state as well. At the time of the 1981 Census, there were 26 districts in the state. Equitable distribution of both area and population among the districts is an impossible ideal. There is a greater disparity in area as well as in population among the districts.

The proverbial concept of a thinly populated state of Rajasthan has to be partially set aside with the density of population per square km. rising from 75 persons in 1971 to 100 in 1981. The net increase of 25 persons in the density of population of the state during the period 1971—81 is almost twice the increase that was recorded during the decade 1961—71. Jaipur district which had the second highest density in 1971, tops the list in 1981. Jaisalmer retains its ranking as the district with the lowest ranking, however, recording its own significant increase of two persons over the past decade thus, raising the density from 4 to 6 persons per sq. km.

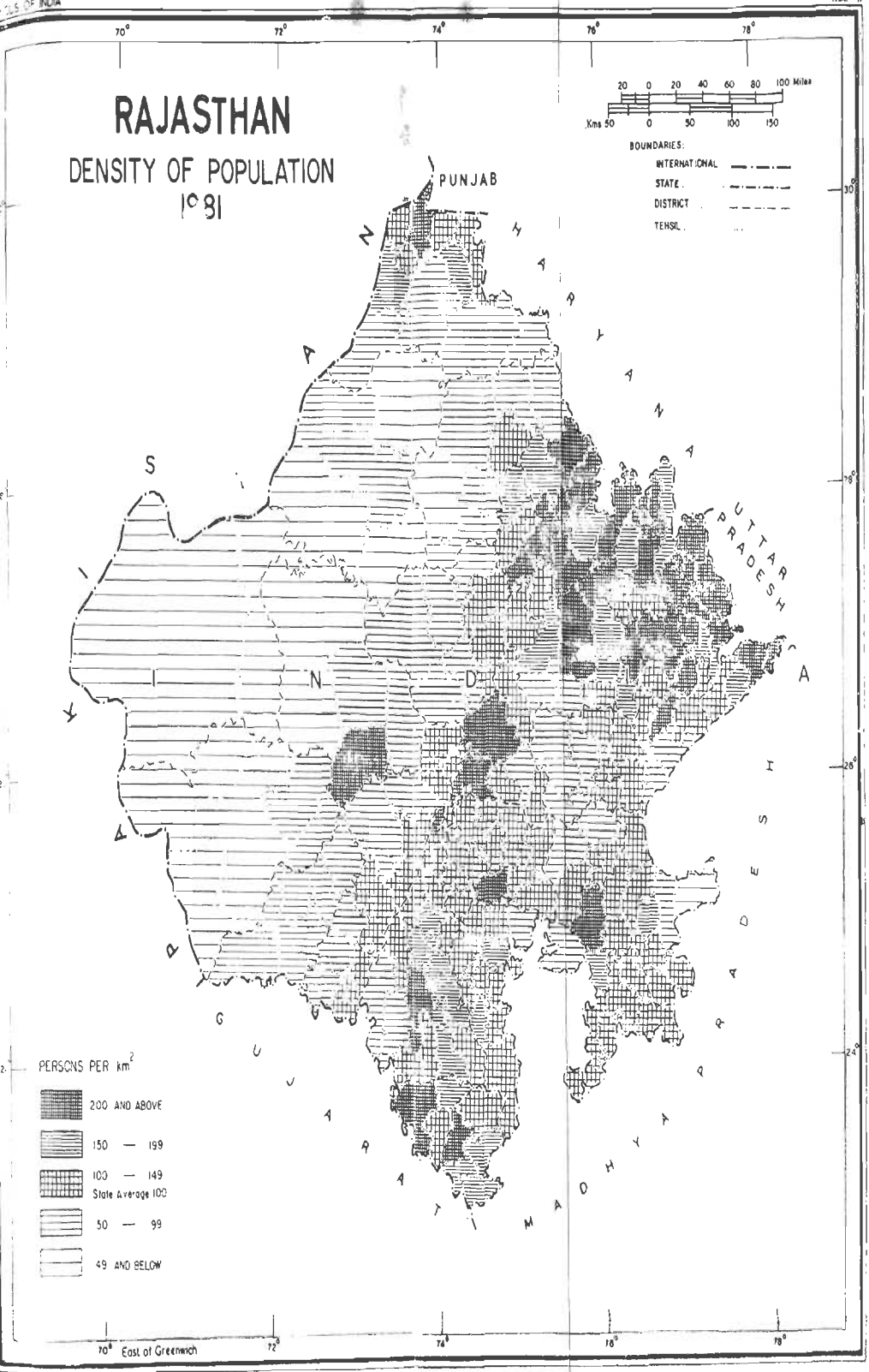
It may be interesting to observe that other districts which used to below and above the state average of density of population in 1971 remain more or less at the same levels in 1981

also. The table below indicates the increases in density of population during the decade as also the ranking of districts according to density in 1981 and 1971 :

TABLE 2.7

Districtwise Density of Population : 1971 & 1981 (arranged in decending order of density)

Rank		State/ Districts	Density (Persons per sq.km)		Increase 1971-81
1971	1981		1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RAJASTHAN	**75**	**100**	**25**
1	1	Jaipur	177	243	66
2	2	Bharatpur	184	233	49
3	3	Alwar	166	211	45
4	4	Jhunjhunun	157	204	47
5	5	Dungarpur	141	181	40
6	6	Sikar	135	178	43
8	7	Banswara	130	176	46
7	8	Ajmer	135	170	35
9	9	Sawai Madhopur	113	146	33
10	10	Udaipur	104	136	32
12	11	Jhalawar	100	126	26
11	12	Bhilwara	101	125	24
13	13	Kota	92	125	33
14	14	Chittaurgarh	87	114	27
15	15	Tonk	87	109	22
16	16	Sirohi	83	106	23
17	17	Bundi	81	106	25
18	18	Pali	78	103	25
20	19	Ganganagar	68	98	30
19	20	Nagaur	71	92	21
21	21	Jalor	63	85	22
23	22	Jodhpur	50	73	23
22	23	Churu	52	70	22
24	24	Barmer	27	39	12
25	25	Bikaner	21	31	10
26	26	Jaisalmer	04	06	02


RAJASTHAN
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Kms 50 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
PERSONS PER km²
200 AND ABOVE
150 — 199
100 — 149
State Average 100
50 — 99
49 AND BELOW
70° 72° 74° 76° 78°
30° 28° 26° 24°
70° East of Greenwich

The density of population varies from district to district. Out of 26 districts, 18 have a density of population above the state average while the remaining 8 districts have recorded density below the state average. The table below shows the classification of districts by ranges of density :

TABLE 2.8

Districts by various ranges of Density

Ranges of Density	Districts (Density in bracket)
101 & above	Jaipur (243); Bharatpur (233); Alwar (211); Jhunjhunun (204) ; Dungarpur (181) ; Sikar (178) ; Banswara (176) ; Ajmer (170) ; Sawai Madhopur (146); Udaipur (136) ; Jhalawar (126) ; Bhilwara (125) ; Kota (125); Chittaurgarh (114) ; Tonk (109) ; Sirohi (106) ; Bundi (106) ; Pali 103).
81 to 100 (State average : 100)	Ganganagar (98) ; Nagaur (92) ; Jalor (85).
61 to 80	Jodhpur (73) ; Churu (70).
41 to 60	Nil
11 to 40	Barmer (39); Bikaner (31).
Less than 10	Jaisalmer (6).

Down at the tehsil level, however, the density of population varies widely from 4 in Jaisalmer tehsil to 1,853 in Jaipur tehsil. The respective figures in 1971 were 3 and 1,119 respectively. The table below shows the classification of tehsils under various ranges of density :

TABLE 2.9

Tehsils by various ranges of Density

Ranges of Density	Density of tehsils (District names in Capital)
1	2
50 & below (14 tehsils)	BIKANER — Lunkaransar (18) ; Kolayat (12), Nokha (47) ; CHURU—Sardarshahar (50) ; Dungargarh (41) ; JAISALMER —Jaisalmer (4), Pokaran (12) ; JODHPUR — Phalodi (30) ; Shergarh (49); BARMER— Sheo (15) ; Barmer (44) ; Pachpadra (50); Chohtan (43); KOTA — Shahbad (43) .

TABLE 2.9—*contd.*

1	2
51 — 75 (14 tehsils)	GANGANAGAR — Suratgarh (60) ; Nohar (65) ; Anupgarh (53) ; BIKANER — Bikaner (53) ; CHURU — Taranagar (61) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Khandar (74) ; TONK — Tonk (74) ; JODHPUR — Osian (56); NAGAUR—Jayal (71); Nagaur (68) ; BARMER— Siwana (66) ; JALOR — Sanchore (71) ; CHITTAUR-GARH — Begun (68) ; KOTA — Kishanganj (58).
76 — 100 (31 tehsils)	GANGANAGAR—Raisinghangar (96) ; Bhadra (98); CHURU — Rajgarh (93); Ratangarh (95) ; Sujan — garh (87) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Sapotra (77) , JAIPUR — Dudu (86) ; Phagi (93) ; AJMER — Sarwar (86) ; TONK — Malpura (91) ; Todaraisingh (89) ; Deoli (99), Uniara (92) ; JODHPUR— Bilara (85) ; NAGAUR — Ladnu (85) ; Degana (88) ; Merta (93) ; PALI — Sojat (90) ; Pali (86) ; JALOR— Jalor (99) ; Ahore (86), Bhinmal (92) ; SIROHI — Sheoganj (97) ; Sirohi (99) ; Reodar (97) ; UDAIPUR— Kotra (90), Jhadol (79) ; BUNDI — Hindoli (93) ; Nainwa (93); KOTA — Atru (100) ; Chhabra (100).
101 — 125 (40 tehsils)	CHURU—Churu (102) ; ALWAR — Thanagazi (105); BHARATPUR—Baseri (118); SAWAI MADHOPUR— Nadoti (125) ; Karauli (114) ; AJMER — Kishan — garh (115) ; Kekri (108) ; TONK — Niwai (120) ; NAGAUR — Deedwana (118) ; Nawa (125) ; PALI— Jaitaran (103) ; Raipur (117) ; Marwar Junction (108); Bali (119) ; SIROHI — Pindwara (106), Abu Road (124) ; BHILWARA — Hurda (118) ; Shahpura (106); Jahazpur (116) ; Mandalgarh (115) ; Banera (106), Raipur (124) ; Kotri (108) ; Mandalgarh (101); UDAIPUR—Deogarh (113); Gogunda (120) ; Dharia-wad (106) ; CHITTAURGARH — Gangrar (122) ; Chhoti Sadri (118) ; Pratapgarh (106) ; BUNDI—Bundi (111) ; Keshoraipatan (118) ; KOTA — Pipalda (111) ; Digod (109) ; Sangod (107) ; Chhipabarod (114) ; JHALAWAR — Khanpur (113); Aklera (120) ; Pirawa (124) ; Gangdhar (111) .
126—150 (33 tehsils)	GANGANAGAR — Karanpur (138) Padampur (138) ; Sadulshahar (127) ; Sangaria (144) ; Tibi (129); ALWAR — Rajgarh (138) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Bamanwas (136) ; Bonli (128) ; Sawai Madhopur (135); JAIPUR — Chaksu (141) ; SIKAR — Lachhmangarh (142) ; Danta Ramgarh (145); NAGAUR—Parbatsar (127) ; PALI — Desuri (129) ; BHILWARA — Asind (131) ; Sahara (135) ; UDAIPUR — Bhim (130) ; Amet (136) ; Kumbhalgarh (128) ; Railmagra (142) ; Sarada (140) ; Kherwara (149) ; CHITTAURGARH — Rashmi (130) ; Kapasan (147) ; Bhadesar (140);

TABLE 2.9—*concld.*

1	2
	Nimbahera (149); Dungla (134) ; DUNGARPUR — Sagwara (148) ; BANSWARA — Ghatol (142) ; Kushalgarh (150); KOTA—Mangrol (130); JHALAWAR — Jhalrapatan (145) ; Pachpahar (139).
151 — 175 (10 tehsils)	GANGANAGAR — Hanumangarh (173) ; BHARATPUR — Bari (151) ; JAIPUR — Phulera (167) ; Jamwa Ramgarh (151) ; SIKAR — Fatehpur (153); UDAIPUR — Vallabhnagar (169) ; Salumbar (153); CHITTAURGARH — Bari Sadri (152) ; KOTA — Baran (172) ; Ramganj Mandi (165) .
175 & above (55 tehsils)	GANGANAGAR — Ganganagar (282) ; JHUNJHUNUN—Jhunjhunun (186) ; Chirawa (208), Khetri (208), Udaipurwati (221) ; ALWAR — Behror (263) ; Mandawar (226) ; Kishangarhbas (225) ; Tijara (192); Bansur (182) ; Alwar (283). Ramgarh (193) ; Lachhmangarh (245); BHARATPUR — Kaman (248) ; Nagar (258) ; Deeg (262) ; Nabdai (257) ; Bharatpur (352) ; Weir (254), Bayana (175) ; Rupbas (245) ; Dholpur (317) ; Rajakhera (239) ; SAWAI MADHOPUR — Mahwa (269) ; Todabhim (253); Hindaun (299) ; Gangapur (252) ; JAIPUR — Kotputli (233) ; Viratnagar (216) ; Amber (241) ; Jaipur (1353) ; Baswa (267) ; Sanganer (226) ; Bassi (198) ; Dausa (200) ; Sikrai (242) ; Lalsot (177) ; SIKAR — Sikar (208) ; Neem — ka — Thana (175) ; Sri Madhopur (215) ; AJMER — Ajmer (283) ; Beawar (207) ; JODHPUR—Jodhpur (218); BHILWARA — Bhilwara (256) ; UDAIPUR — Rajsamand (189) ; Nathdwara (176); Mavli (188); Girwa (250); CHITTAURGARH —Chittaurgarh (192); DUNGARPUR — Dungarpur (207) ; Aspur (179) ; BANSWARA — Garhi (214) ; Banswara(193); Bagidora (196); KOTA—Ladpura (295)

Two tehsils namely, Atru and Chhabra of Kota district have the same density as the state average. There are 140 tehsils having densities higher than the state average. This number was 147 in 1971. Remaining 57 tehsils have lower densities.

It will be observed from the above discussions that density of population in Rajasthan State as a whole, at the district level and at the lower levels of tehsils is not high. The highest density reported from the district is only 243 persons to a sq. km. (Jaipur distt.). The highest at the tehsil level, leaving Jaipur tehsil, is also only 352 persons (tehsil Bharatpur) per

sq. km. In case of Jaipur tehsil the figure is obviously influenced by the capital city of Jaipur. There is thus no question of over population or stagnation in any district or tehsil in Rajasthan.

Population Growth

Population "crisis" or population "explosion" is perhaps one of the puzzling problems confronting mankind in general and the developing countries in particular. Ever since Thomas Malthus gloomily predicted that the uncontrolled increase of population would result in vice and misery, the growth of population has been a subject of serious concern. Some of the demographers have even described the increase in population in certain parts of the world as a 'revolution' or an 'explosion'. They have used such strong terms because they fear that if no timely remedial action is taken the population will outstrip the resources of the world. It is particularly so in the case of backward regions where the population is increasing at an alarming rate as compared with the more developed regions. Thus, the over population which is now a global problem requires the immediate attention of all people. In this context John A. D. Cooper had rightly pointed out "that the deepest vein of the population issue is man and his relation to himself, his control of himself and his will to determine the qualitative and quantitative lives of those he creates."

In the words of Robert Mc Namara, the populatios problem "is, by half a dozen criteria, the most delicate and difficult issue of our era perhaps of any era in history. It is overlaid with emotion. It is controversial. It is subtle. Above all, it is immeasurably complex. It is the tangled problem of excessive population growth. It is not merely a problem, it is a paradox. It is at one and the same time an issue that is intimately private, and yet inescapably public. It is an issue characterised by reticense and circumspection—and yet in desperate need of realism and candour. It is an issue, finally, that is so hypersensitive—giving rise to such diverse opinion—that there is an understandable tendency simply to avoid argument, turn one's attention to less complicated matters, and hope that the problem will somehow disappear. But the problem will not disappear. What may disappear is the opportunity to find a solution that is rational and human. If we wait too long, that option will be overtaken by events. We cannot

afford that. For if there is anything certain about the population explosion, it is that if it is not dealt with reasonably, it will in fact explode; explode in suffering, explode violence, explode in inhumanity." At present, there is a general feeling that time is running out for man and that he will surely be overrun by his own spacies if measures are not quickly adopted which will drastically deter his willingness and capacity to reproduce.

Population Growth in India

At the time of the first Census of India in 1871, the population of the country was about 214 million. During 1871 and 1921, famines and plagues took a heavy toll in human life, and by 1921, the population had reached 251 million. After 1921 population growth had been rapid and uninterrupted and hence 1921 was considered as the 'Great Devide'. The trends in the population growth of India can be well understood by considering the decennial population figures from 1901 to 1981 wniih are given in the following table :

TABLE 2.10

Decadal Growth Rate in Population since 1901, India

Census year	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation	Progressive percentage decadal variation over 1901
1	2	3	4	5
1901	238,396,327	—	—	—
1911	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+5.75	+5.75
1921	251,321,213	—772,177	—0.31	+5.42
1931	278,977,238	+27,656,025	+11.00	+17.02
1941	318,660,580	+39,683,342	+14.22	+33.67
1951	361,088,090	+42,420,485	+13.31	+51.47
1961	439,234,771	+77,682,873	+21.51	+84.25
1971	548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80	+129.94
1981	685,184,692	+137,025,040	+25.00	+187.41

NOTE : 1981 figures of India include the projected population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

The above table reveals that while the population of India has certainly been increasing in absolute terms but the rate increase sharply after 1921 and much more sharply after 1951 i.e., after Independence. There was a slight fall in population between 1911 and 1921 due to famines in some areas and the great Influenza Epidemic that swept through the country after the First World War of 1914-18. But after 1921, the population has always shown increasing trend.

At the country level, the rapid increases in population are strikingly brought out when we consider changes every 20 years. Between 1901 and 1921, the population increased by about 13 millions but in the next 20 years, from 1921 to 1941, it increased by 67 millions. Thereafter, in the next 20 years, between 1941 and 1961, the increase was 120 millions which is nearly double that during 1921 and 1941. Again during next 20 years between 1961 and 1981, the increase was 246 million which is about 59 millions more than the absolute increase recorded during the period from 1921 to 1961. We must notice that in just ten years between 1971 and 1981, the population increased by nearly 137 millions. The addition of these 137 millions in the last one decade is, incidentally, slightly more than the population of Japan and a little half that of the population of United States and United Kingdom taken together.

Population Growth in Rajasthan

We now consider the population history of Rajasthan State. The following table gives the population of the State and the decadal growth rate :

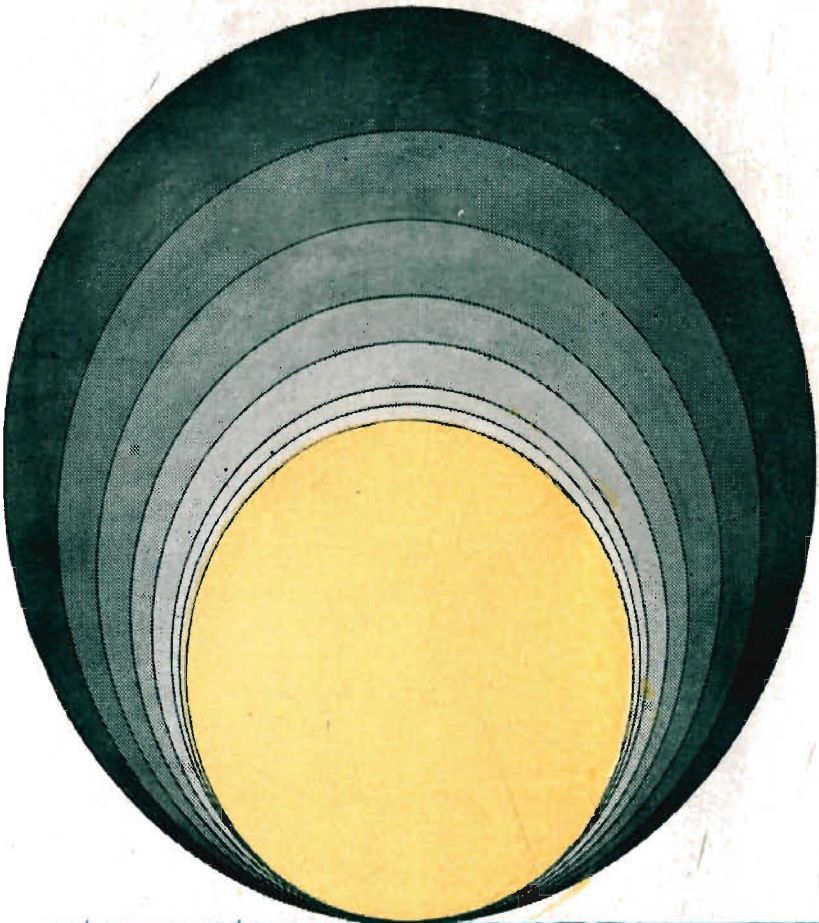
TABLE 2.11

Decadal Growth Rate in Population since 1901, Rajasthan

Census Year	Population	Decadal variation (in lakhs)	Percentage decadal variation	Progressive percentage decadal variation over 1901
1901	10,294,090	—	—	—
1911	10,983,509	+689,419	+6.70	+6.70
1921	10,292,648	—690,861	—6.29	—0.01
1931	11,747,974	+1,455,326	+14.14	+14.12
1941	13,863,859	+2,115,885	+18.01	+34.68
1951	15,970,774	+2,106,915	+15.20	+55.15
1961	20,155,602	+4,184,828	+26.20	+95.80
1971	25,765,806	+5,610,204	+27.83	+150.30
1981	34,261,862	+8,496,056	+32.97	+232.83

RAJASTHAN

HOW WE HAVE GROWN 1901-81



CENSUS YEAR	POPULATION	CENSUS YEAR	POPULATION
1901	10 294 090	1951	15 970 774
1921	10 292 648		
1911	10 983 509	1961	20 155 602
1931	11 747 974	1971	25 765 806
1941	13 863 859	1981	34 261 862

YEAR	DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH IN PERCENT	
	RAJASTHAN	INDIA
1901-11	+ 6.70	+ 5.75
1911-21	− 6.29	− 0.31
1921-31	+ 14.14	+ 11.00
1931-41	+ 18.01	+ 14.22
1941-51	+ 15.20	+ 13.31
1951-61	+ 26.20	+ 21.51
1961-71	+ 27.83	+ 24.80
1971-81	+ 32.97	+ 25.00

The pattern of change of the population in Rajasthan State is almost similar to that of the country. The year 1921 is a turning point, with the population increasing thereafter. Growing steadily over the years, Rajasthan's population has more than doubled during the past thirty years, having risen from about 15.9 million in 1951 to 34.2 million in 1981. Except for a in the total population in the decade 1911-21, the State has continued to register large growth rate, even larger than the national rate, over the successive decades. The highest growth rate, however, has been recorded during 1971-81.

In absolute terms, the population of Rajasthan has increased by about 240 lacs during the past 80 yeors 1901-81). Of this, about 57 lac persons were added during the first fifty years of the present century, while the past ten years (1971-81) alone yielded a net addition of 85 lac persons. This additional component is nearly 28 lacs more than the net recorded increase over the first fifty years from 1901-51.

In 1981 Census, Rajasthan has registered a growth rate of 32.97 per cent as compared to the growth rate of 27.83 per cent during the previous decade. The Census statistics further reveal that apart from the set back received during 1911-21 when epidemics were rampant in many parts of the State, as was evident throughout the country, the population had been rising at the rate of 14 to 18 per cent every ten years upto nineteen forties. Thereafter, it attained an accelerated rate of 26.20 per cent during the decade 1951-61, 27.83 per cent in 1961-71 and finally during 1971-81 an all time high recorded rate of 32.97 per cent. Similar trends are observed in relation to rural and urban population. Although no scientific analysis is available at present for this abnormal growth, some of the main factors could be high birth rates coupled with low death rates and immigrations.

Population Growth in the Districts

We now consider the change in the population of the districts. As already said, a significant increase is noticeable in the growth rate of the population of Rajasthan during the decade 1971--81. The same is true at the level of districts.

Interestingly, it has been noticed that the growth rate recorded for the state during 1981 Census is the highest since 1901 but it is not true in case of all the districts. While some have recorded highest ever growth rate during 1981 Census, some have shown marginal signs of decrease.

During the past eighty years the population of the state has gone up by about 24 million thereby recording an increase of about 232.83 per cent. The percentage increase of population in the districts over the last 80 years from 1901 to 1981 is brought out in the table below :

TABLE—2.12

Percent variation in population since 1901 in the districts

Districts	Percent increase (1901-1981)	Districts	Percent increase (1901-1981)
1	2	1	2
1. Ganganagar	1,315.18	14. Nagaur	210.69
2. Bikaner	345.64	15. Pali	223.61
3. Churu	353.32	16. Barmer	257.36
4. Jhunjhunun	254.71	17. Jalor	232.79
5. Alwar	106.09	18. Sirohi	232.62
6. Bharatpur	110.13	19. Bhilwara	271.60
7. Sawai Madhopur	149.70	20. Udaipur	326.91
8. Jaipur	183.90	21. Chittaurgarh	304.07
9. Sikar	195.15	22. Dungarpur	582.14
10. Ajmer	172.89	23. Banswara	436.20
11. Tonk	200.47	24. Bundi	242.81
12. Jaisalmer	221.75	25. Kota	237.92
13. Jodhpur	292.92	26. Jhalawar	209.48

Thus during the last eighty years, thirteen districts have registered a growth rate higher than the state-average, ranging from 1,315.18 per cent in Ganganagar to 237.92 per cent in Kota district. The remaining thirteen districts, however, have recorded lower growth rate than the state average varying from 232.79 per cent in Jalor to 106.09 per cent in Alwar district. A table showing the percentage variation in the population separately from 1901 to 1981 for all the districts is given below for better comparison and understanding :

TABLE 2.13

Decadal percentage variation in the population from 1901—1981

State/District	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN	**232.83**	**32.97**	**27.83**	**26.20**	**15.20**	**18.01**	**14.14**	**—6.29**	**6.70**
1. Ganganagar	1,315.18	45.62	34.37	64.64	18.01	54.58	102.49	17.22	43.66
2. Bikaner	345.64	48.09	28.94	29.56	8.77	34.29	18.24	—3.93	8.57
3. Churu	353.32	34.88	32.69	25.85	14.98	24.56	22.26	—0.09	15.05
4. Jhunjhunun	254.71	30.39	29.12	22.24	19.90	21.08	14.83	—4.32	8.05
5. Alwar	106.09	26.17	27.57	26.47	2.16	9.79	6.89	11.44	—4.65
6. Bharatpur	110.13	26.43	29.60	26.72	5.35	16.27	2.13	11.64	—8.45
7. Sawai Madhopur	149.70	28.68	26.49	23.32	12.11	13.01	10.05	10.08	—0.78
8. Jaipur	183.90	38.50	30.58	24.73	28.31	13.86	11.51	17.98	—5.80
9. Sikar	195.15	32.09	27.11	21.29	10.04	17.93	12.66	1.46	0.60
10. Ajmer	172.89	25.50	17.53	19.09	20.24	14.94	13.16	—3.72	3.18
11. Tonk	200.47	25.22	25.74	22.32	23.39	10.94	16.48	—7.67	5.99
12. Jaisalmer	221.75	44.84	18.82	28.80	13.10	23.28	13.61	—20.58	15.37
13. Jodhpur	292.92	44.82	30.17	31.64	20.37	25.86	15.97	12.05	2.47
14. Nagaur	210.69	29.04	35.00	22.40	16.37	15.47	16.61	—12.81	6.66
15. Pali	223.61	31.39	20.40	21.91	18.95	17.44	17.29	11.67	15.94
16. Barmer	257.36	44.41	19.24	36.14	20.98	27.98	9.53	—6.04	—4.34
17. Jalor	232.79	35.20	22.10	29.16	14.99	14.08	15.77	—7.15	10.69
18. Sirohi	232.62	27.90	20.30	21.57	22.92	8.84	14.74	—0.48	16.40
19. Bhilwara	271.60	24.22	21.84	18.84	15.25	19.26	14.44	6.20	23.67
20. Udaipur	326.91	30.69	26.41	22.65	17.56	19.26	14.44	6.19	23.66
21. Chittaurgarh	304.07	30.41	26.40	21.67	13.06	18.49	14.39	6.61	23.32
22 Dungarpur	582.14	28.78	30.30	32.02	12.38	20.54	20.22	18.90	59.03
23 Banswara	436.20	35.44	37.74	33.29	18.89	15.05	18.74	17.10	13.38
24. Bundi	242.81	30.72	32.84	20.49	12.49	15.07	15.85	—14.48	27.74
25. Kota	237.92	36.57	34.82	26.60	5.37	13.17	7.51	—2.78	16.31
26. Jhalawar	209.48	25.85	26.81	21.44	8.13	13.47	10.19	—0.61	18.84

The above table reveals that during 1901-11 all the districts except Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur and Barmer have recorded increase in the growth rate. During 1911-21, there was decrease in the growth rate in all the districts except Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara districts where the rate of growth varied from 6.19 per cent in Udaipur to 18.90 per cent in Dungarpur district. Since 1921 the growth rate has been continuously on plus side in all the districts.

During the decade 1971-81, the highest growth rate of 48.09 per cent has been returned by Bikaner district closely followed by the districts of Ganganagar (45.62), Jaisalmer (44.84). Jodhpur (44.82), and Barmer (44.41). Bhilwara district has registered the lowest growth rate (24.22) in the State followed by Tonk (25.22). As compared to 1961-71, the western districts of the state have recorded phenominal increase. The distribution of districts according to various ranges of growth rate is given in table 2.14.

Among all districts, Bikaner has returned the maximum growth rate of 48.09 per cent. However, as we look at the growth rates recorded at the lower levels in various districts of Rajasthan, we find that the pockets of largest growth, infact, lie elsewhere. At the tehsil level sharply varying rates have been returned. For example, Anupgarh tehsil of Ganganagar district has recorded an amazing rate of growth as high as 154 per cent. It appears to be mainly on account of the opening up of new desert areas and allotment of land all along the Rajasthan Canal. In other districts too, certain tehsils viz; Sheo tehsil of Barmer district, Kolayat tehsil of Bikaner district, Jaipur tehsil of Jaipur district, Ladpura tehsil of Kota district, Jodhpur tehsil of Jodhpur district and Banswara tehsil of Banswara district have registered higher growth rates during the last decade as compared to 48.09 per

TABLE 2.14

Growth Rates in Districts, 1971—81

Ranges of Growth Rate (in per cent)	Districts (Growth rates in brackets)			
35 & above . . .	Bikaner; (48.09) Barmer; (44.41) Jalor; (35.20)	Ganganagar; (45.62) Jaipur; (38.50)	Jaisalmer; (44.84) Kota; (36.57)	Jodhpur; (44.82) Banswara; (35.44)
30 to 35 (State average (32.97) .	Churu; (34.88) Udaipur; (30.69)	Sikar; (32.09) Chittaurgarh; (30.41)	Pali; (31.39) Jhunjhunun (30.39)	Bundi; (30.72)
25 to 30	Nagaur; (29.04) Bharatpur; (26.43) Tonk (25.22)	Dungarpur; (28.78) Alwar; (26.17)	S. Madhopur; (28.68) Jhalawar; (25.85)	Sirohi; (27.90) Ajmer; (25.50)
20 to 25	Bhilwara (24.22)			
Below 20	Nil			

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cent of Bikaner, the highest amongst the districts. On the other hand, the lowest growth rate has been recorded by Banera tehsil (13.21) of Bhilwara district.

Considering the growth rate of urban centres we find that Anupgarh town in Ganganagar district has recorded the highest growth rate of 184.34 per cent while the lowest of 11.52 per cent has been recorded by Sambhar town of Jaipur district. Deoli in Tonk district is the only town in the state where the growth had been in negative i.e., there is reported to be a fall of 9.27 per cent in the population during the decade 1971-81.

The cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur, Sikar, Bhilwara, and, Bharatpur have all grown at a very rapid pace—their population having more than doubled during past two decades (161-81). While there was no million population city in the state in 1971, Jaipur has now attained this status and ranks among the first twelve bigger cities of the country. Jaisalmer which is the headquarter town of the least populated district has also grown immensely after 1951. Its population since then has increased by two and half times. On the other hand, Indergarh (with a population of 4,157) has also doubled its population since 1951.

The table 2.15 will help inidentifying the tehsils and towns in each district, which have recorded the highest and lowest growth rates during the decade 1971 81.

Disabled Population

The collection of data relating to the number of disabled people in the country classified in three categories viz; the totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb is a special feature of the 1981 Census. After 1931 Census no attempt was made to obtain any data on the disabled for various

TABLE 2.15

Tehsils and Towns with highest and lowest growth rate in Districts, 1971-81

(Figures in bracket indicate the Growth Rate)

State/District	Tehsil (Total area)		Towns	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5
1. Ganganagar	Anupgarh (154.02)	Karanpur (20.12)	Anupgarh (184.34)	Karanpur (32.19)
2. Bikaner	Kolayat (65.10)	Nokha (44.75)	Nokha (114.93)	Deshnoke (33.58)
3. Churu	Sardarshahar (47.86)	Churu (26.36)	Bidasar (58.09)	Churu (17.73)
4. Jhunjhunun	Khetri (34.84)	Jhujhunun (27.71)	Baggar (71.09)	Mukandgarh (17.36)
5. Alwar	Alwar (40.21)	Ramgarh (13.72)	Kherli (67.69)	Rajgarh (28.86)
6. Bharatpur	Bharatpur (30.72)	Kaman (19.73)	Bharatpur (50.60)	Kaman (23.47)
7. Sawai Madhopur	Hindaun (35.85)	Nadoti (23.50)	Hindaun (53.10)	Todabhim (26.97)
8. Jaipur	Jaipur (57.83)	Bassi (26.18)	Sanganer (88.87)	Sambhar (11.52)
9. Sikar	Sikar (35.81)	Danta Ramgarh (25.59)	Sri Madhopur (79.34)	Khandela (26.10)
10. Ajmer	Kishangarh (31.37)	Sarwar (18.55)	Vijaynagar (78.68)	Sarwar (19.24)

TABLE 2.15—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
11. Tonk	Tonk (29.16)	Deoli (19.23)	Niwai (56.51)	Deoli (—9.27)
12. Jaisalmer	Pokaran (45.41)	Jaisalmer (44.33)	Pokaran (40.12)	Jaisalmer (32.95)
13. Jodhpur	Jodhpur (52.40)	Bilara (33.29)	Phalodi (64.22)	Pipar city (33.28)
14. Nagaur	Nagaur (34.20)	Nawa (23.22)	Makrana (74.95)	Nawa (24.94)
15. Pali	Pali (42.72)	Desuri (24.80)	Pali (83.75)	Bali (19.80)
16. Barmer	Sheo (74.64)	Siwana (35.25)	Balotra (59.53)	Barmer (43.81)
17. Jalor	Sanchore (43.30)	Ahore (29.09)	Bhinmal (73.23)	Jalor (55.70)
18. Sirohi	Pindwara (29.69)	Reodar (24.26)	Sheoganj (39.39)	Abu Road (23.49)
19. Bhilwara	Bhilwara (35.12)	Banera (13.21)	Bhilwara (49.26)	Gangapur (20.31)
20. Udaipur	Girwa (38.75)	Bhim (21.27)	Rajsamand (93.03)	Bhinder (23.39)
21. Chittaurgarh	Nimbahera (43.83)	Rashmi (17.04)	Nimbahera (67.83)	Chhoti Sadri (26.26)
22. Dungarpur	Dungarpur (31.89)	Sagwara (25.39)	Sagwara (44.29)	Dungarpur (39.36)
23. Banswara	Banswara (48.66)	Kushalgarh (27.28)	Banswara (70.85)	Kushalgarh (21.85)
24. Bundi	Bundi (32.66)	Nainwa (26.23)	Keshoraipatan (57.12)	Lakheri (26.10)
25. Kota	Ladpura (59.83)	Atru (22.12)	Kota (68.20)	Chhipabarod (20.27)
26. Jhalawar	Pachpahar (32.43)	Pirawa (21.38)	Bhawani Mandi (53.39)	Pirawa (13.55)

reasons including the unreliability of such information. After the declaration of 1981 as the International Year of the Handicapped it was considered necessary to elicit some information on the disabled by adding certain questions in the Houselist which was canvassed during September-October 1980 in the first phase of 1981 Census Operations.

According to the information collected in the Houselisting Operations, there are, in all, over 80,000 disabled persons in the state of Rajasthan. The totally blind persons numbering 46,465 constitute over 58% of the disabled population. According to 1931 Census, the total number of blind persons in Rajasthan was reported to be 33,789. The totally crippled numbering about 21,517 constitute about 27% and the 12,061 totally dumb persons about 15% of the disabled population as enumerated in 1981 Census. Of the total disabled population, more than 70,000 persons reside in the rural areas of the state. Jaipur district has got the maximum disabled population of 6,823 persons followed by 5,042 persons in Bharatpur district. In terms of the total population of the state, on an average, there are, per one lac population, 136 blind, 63 crippled and 35 dumb persons.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE AND TOWN DWELLERS

For the purpose of census taking in the country, the census work is carried out on a geographical area after dividing it into smaller territorial administrative units. For all studies whether it is demographic or sociological of a population, it is customary to classify the population of a country as rural and urban at a census. Such dichotomy is essential from the point of view of knowing the differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population. The rural area is having agriculturally predominated occupations, a low density of population, higher stability in case of territories, occupations and social contacts and comparatively lesser amenities and facilities like electricity, transport and communication, medical, education whereas the urban area is on opposite extreme side.

For rural areas, such a smaller unit is 'census village' which is further divided into smaller Enumerator's Blocks. A revenue village is to be an area with distinct surveyed boundaries which need not be a single agglomeration of the inhabitation. Each village is a seperate administrative unit which may be inhabited or un-inhabited with separate village accounts. For the urban areas, the smallest unit for enumeration is the Enumerator's Block carved out from the ward boundary.

Till 1951 Census, there existed no uniform criterion for differentiating the urban and rural areas in the country due to varying conditions from one state to another state. For choosing an urban area in the past, size of settlement was the

most universal criteria besides the discretion of the local characteristics. Formerly, rural settlements into family habitations arose out of the basic needs of the cultivating population i.e. availability of land for agriculture and pasture, water source and defence for mutual protection against the external attacks of wild beasts and other tribes or internal strife. Later on, the necessities arose causing the individual habitations to come together to form a village. On the other hand, the origin of towns and cities in the beginning rested on political, military and religious considerations instead of coming into existence primarily on the criteria of industrial and commercial development.

Urbanisation, which is a predominant feature of the modern society, has become *sine-quo-non* of progress which is measured by the inhabitants residing in cities and towns. Actually the cities and towns are the centres where there is a vast spread of knowledge, education, technology and learning which greatly influence the economic growth and sociological complex of the areas around. Among these towns, however, a few develop merely as parasites having little urban features and do not contribute in any significant manner. An extensive study of about 200 small towns in the whole country was, therefore, to be done by the Registrar General's Office, in order to examine the impact of large-scale urbanisation and was also to indicate the inter-acting process of rural and urban features and characters. Additionally, the study was to depict the rapidly changing process of urbanisation of outskirt areas falling in the territories of urban agglomeration/standard urban area and was to be helpful for knowing the role of small towns in socio-economic progress of the modern society in the country.

As already stated, the classification of population into two main areas i.e. rural and urban is a practice. Due to

varying conditions between country to country, it has not been possible to formulate a uniform definition which can be applicable to all the countries and for all periods. Even the definition of 'urban' area has varied from one census to another census in the same country. United Nations have defined urban population as a population living in locality of 20,000 or more inhabitants. Countries like Canada, France, Japan etc., have also adopted the definition of urban area based on size of the settlement. In India, for the first time in 1951 all census data was presented for rural and urban areas separately. It was the 1961 census when a uniform and somewhat rigid definition was introduced which was applicable uniformly throughout the country. Unlike 1961 and 1971 censuses, the 1981 census also define urban area which include :—

(a) All places with a municipality or cantonment board or notified town area.

(b) All other places that satisfied the following criteria:

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) atleast 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;

(iii) a density of population of atleast 400 per km^2 (or 1,000 per sq. mile). In marginal cases the discretion of Director of Census is also applied to categorise the area as rural or urban.

In 1981 Census there is a slight difference in treating male workers working in the cultivations. While categories like fishing, logging etc., were forming a part of non-agricultural activities in 1961 & 1971 censuses for the above (b)(ii) category, in 1981 census such workers are treated at par with cultivators and agricultural labourers for the purpose of this classification.

A strict comparison is not possible with other urbanised countries due to the adoption of different concepts regarding urban areas. The total urban population in our country is about 160 million (including the population of Assam) according to 1981 census which exceed with the population of their counter-parts in industrially advanced countries of U.K. Canada, France and Japan. But on the other hand, the

urban population in the country contributes only 23.31 per cent of the total population which is lagging behind these countries. Besides, the formation of urban areas differs in the sense that while in other countries, it is on account of pull exerted by the industrialised urban area, in India having predominated agricultural economy it is the resultant lack of demand in rural area. The percentages of urban population to the total population for the country as a whole and for each state/union territory are contained in the following table :

TABLE 3.1

Percentage of Urban Population to Total population in States/Union Territories, 1981

State/ Union Territory	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**685,184,692**	**159,727,357**	**23.31**
States :			
1. Andhra Pradesh	53,549,673	12,487,576	23.32
2. Assam*	19,896,843	2,047,186	10.29
3. Bihar	69,914,734	8,718,990	12.47
4. Gujarat	34,085,799	10,601,653	31.10
5. Haryana	12,922,618	2,827,387	21.88
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,280,818	325,971	7.61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	5,987,389	1,260,403	21.05
8. Karnataka	37,135,714	10,729,606	28.89
9. Kerala	25,453,680	4,771,275	18.74
10. Madhya Pradesh	52,178,844	10,586,459	20.29
11. Maharashtra	62,784,171	21,993,594	35.03
12. Manipur	1,420,953	375,460	26.42
13. Meghalaya	1,335,819	241,333	18.07
14. Nagaland	774,930	120,234	15.52
15. Orissa	26,370,271	3,110,287	11.79
16. Punjab	16,788,915	4,647,757	27.68
17. RAJASTHAN	34,261,862	7,210,508	21.05
18. Sikkim	316,385	51,084	16.15
19. Tamil Nadu	48,408,077	15,951,875	30.95
20. Tripura	2,053,058	225,568	10.99

TABLE 3.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	110,862,013	19,899,115	17.95
22. West Bengal . .	54,580,647	14,446,721	26.47
Union Territories :			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	188,741	49,634	26.30
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	631,839	41,428	6.56
3. Chandigarh . .	451,610	422,841	93.63
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . .	103,676	6,914	6.67
5. Delhi . .	6,220,406	5,768,200	92.73
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,086,730	351,808	32.37
7. Lakshadweep . .	40,249	18,629	46.28
8. Mizoram . .	493,757	121,814	24.67
9. Pondicherry . .	604,471	316,047	52.28

*Projected population as no Census was conducted in the State due to disturbed conditions prevailing there then.

As observed from the data given in the above table, it is seen that among the states, the most urbanised state is Maharashtra with 35.03 per cent urban population followed by Tamil Nadu (32.95 per cent) and Gujarat (31.13 per cent) being most industrialised besides having other factors on their credit. The minimum urban population (7.61 per cent) is found in Himachal Pradesh. Amongst the union territories, the most of the population residing in Chandigarh (93.63 per cent) and Delhi (92.13 per cent) is urbanised. The least urbanised union territories are Arunachal Pradesh (6.56 per cent) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (6.67 per cent). Our Rajasthan state in this respect has 21.05 per cent urban population which is comparatively lower than the country as a whole (23.31 per cent). Within various districts of Rajasthan state, while Bikaner district stood first (with 41.38 per cent) in rank during 1971 census with regard to its share of urban population, Ajmer district comes at first place (42.80 per cent) during 1981 census leaving behind Bikaner (39.48) and Jaipur (36.56 per cent) districts. A table depicting the percentage of urban population in various districts in the state during 1971 & 1981 censuses is produced below :—

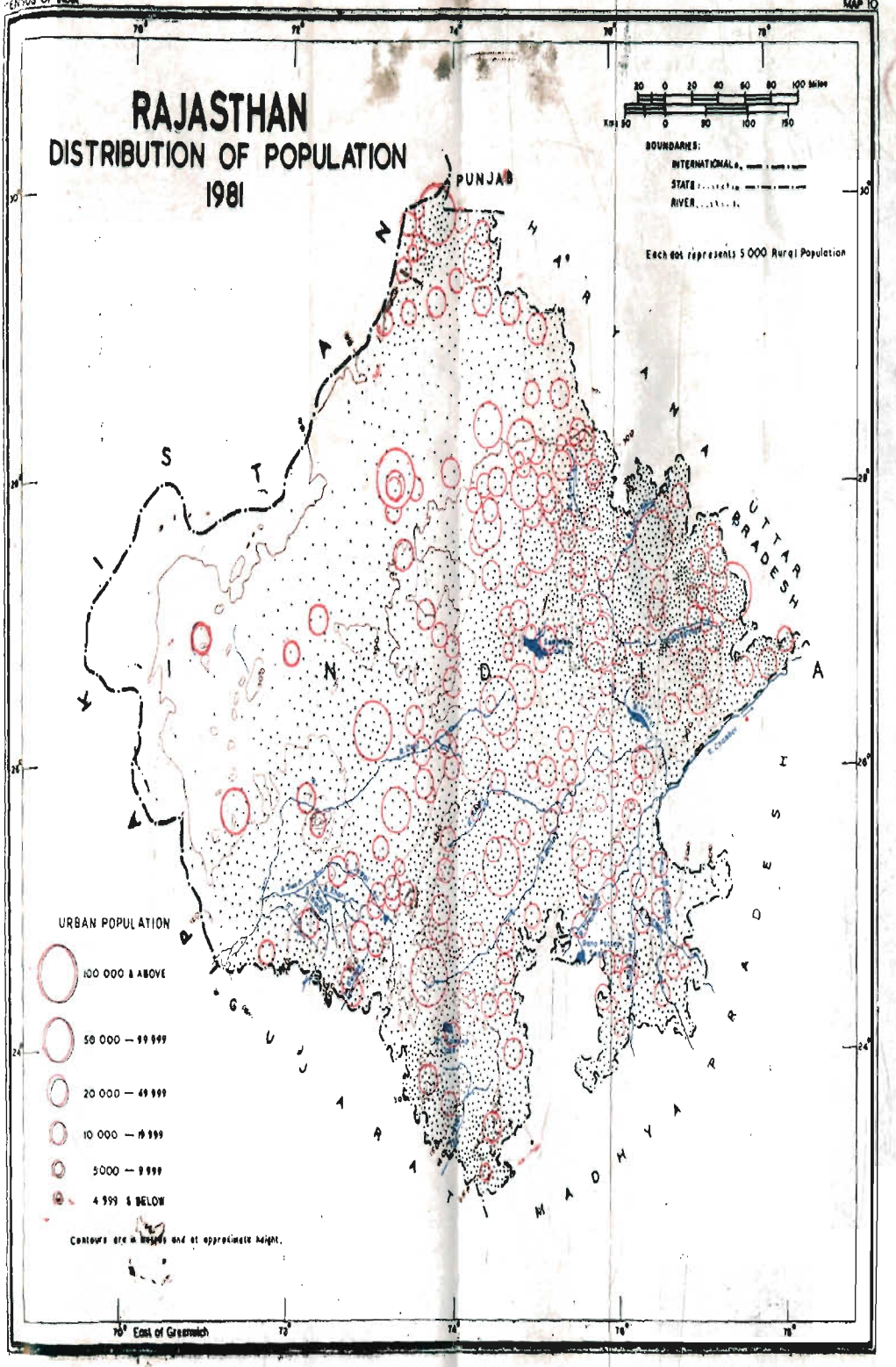

RAJASTHAN
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
PAKISTAN
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
RIVER
Each dot represents 5 000 Rural Population
URBAN POPULATION
100 000 & ABOVE
50 000 — 99 999
20 000 — 49 999
10 000 — 19 999
5000 — 9 999
4 999 & BELOW
Contours are in heights and at approximate height.
70° East of Greenwich

TABLE 3.2

Percentage of urban population to total population, 1971 & 1981

State/District	1971	1981
RAJASTHAN	**17.63**	**21.05**
1. Ganganagar	16.48	20.61
2. Bikaner	41.38	39.48
3. Churu	29.58	29.22
4. Jhunjhunun	17.44	20.74
5. Alwar	9.12	11.08
6. Bharatpur	13.76	17.07
7. Sawai Madhopur	11.90	13.42
8. Jaipur	30.05	36.56
9. Sikar	17.03	20.25
10. Ajmer	37.65	42 80
11. Tonk	17 45	18.36
12. Jaisalmer	14.60	13.55
13. Jodhpur	31.95	34.77
14. Nagaur	12.28	14 56
15. Pali	11.18	18.42
16. Barmer	7.26	8.78
17. Jalor	4 42	8 06
18. Sirohi	17.87	17.90
19. Bhilwara	11 03	14 39
20. Udaipur	12 30	15 07
21. Chittaurgarh	10 36	13.18
22. Dungarpur	5.89	6.46
23. Banswara	5 07	6.22
24. Bundi	14 60	17.01
25. Kota	24.05	31.93
26. Jhalawar	9.45	11.66

From 1901 to 1951 censuses, the level of urbanisation in Rajasthan state had been higher as compared to India as a whole. Thereafter in 1961 census comparatively the population in urban areas was less by 1.69 per cent and even lesser (2.28 per cent) in 1971 census in the state than India. The degree of urbanisation is found still less in 1981 which has been 21.05% in the state as against 23.31 per cent in the country. Decadal percentage change in the urban population during 1971-81 has been witnessed comparatively higher (58.69 per cent) in the state than 46.39 per cent in the country as a whole as is reflected in the following table :

TABLE 3.3

Urban Population, Level of urbanisation and decadal percentage change in Urban population during 1901 1981 in the country and Rajasthan State

Census Year	INDIA			RAJASTHAN		
	Urban Population (in '000)	Decadal Percentage change in Urban Population	Level of urbanisation	Urban Population (in '000)	Decadal Percentage change in Urban Population	Level of urbanisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	25,882	—	10.84	1,551	—	15.06
1911	25,942	0.35	10.29	1,476	— 4.83	13.44
1921	28,086	+ 8.27	11.18	1,475	— 0.03	14.33
1931	33,456	+19.12	11.99	1,729	+ 17.21	14.72
1941	44,153	+ 31.97	13.86	2,117	+ 22.43	15.27
1951	62,444	+41.43	17.29	2,955	+ 39.59	18.50
1961	78,937	+26.41	17.97	3,281	+11.04	16.28
1971	109,114	+ 38.23	19.91	4,544	+38.47	17.63
1981	159,727	+46.39**	23.31*	7,211	+58.69	21.05

*Including projected population of Assam as at 1981.

**Compiled by taking account the projected population of Assam as at 1981 Census.

Down to district level, the proportion of urban population is exceeding even more than 10 per cent is five districts viz; Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Kota whereas this proportion in four districts (Banswara, Dungarpur, Jalor and Barmer) is even more than 10 per cent below the state average. The remaining 17 districts are reported proportion of urban population to the extent of within 10 per cent plus/minus of the state average as may be seen in the table given below :

TABLE 3.4

Distribution of Districts by various ranges of urbanisation in the State, 1981

Districts where proportion of urban population to total population exceeds the State average by 10 per cent or over		Districts where proportion of urban population to total population is within 10 per cent plus/minus of the state average		Districts where proportion of urban population to total population is more than 10 per cent below the state average	
1		2		3	
1. Ajmer	(42 80)	1. Ganganagar	(20.61)	1. Banswara	6.22
2. Bikaner	(39.48)	2. Churu	(29.22)	2. Dungarpur	6.46
3. Jaipur	(36.56)	3. Jhunjhunun	(20.74)	3. Jalor	8.06
4. Jodhpur	(34.77)	4. Alwar	(11.08)	4. Barmer	8.78
5. Kota	(31.93)	5. Bharatpur	(17.07)		
		6. S. Madhopur	(13.42)		
		7. Sikar	(20.25)		
		8. Tonk	(18.36)		
		9. Jaisalmer	(13.55)		
		10. Nagaur	(14.56)		
		11. Pali	(18.42)		
		12. Sirohi	(17.90)		
		13. Bhilwara	(14.39)		
		14. Udaipur	(15.07)		
		15. Chittaurgarh	(13.18)		
		16. Bundi	(17.01)		
		17. Jhalawar	(11.66)		

The population is thus classified into two mutually exclusive terms of urban and rural. Of the total population in the state, a majority (78.95 per cent) lives in 34,968 inhabited villages which forms 6.28 per cent of the total inhabited villages

of the country (excluding Assam state). Among the states, the highest number of inhabited villages is found in U.P. State which are 112,566 followed by 71,352 in Madhya Pradesh and 67,546 in Bihar states. The lowest number of villages i.e. 440 are found in Sikkim state. Rajasthan state occupies seventh rank amongst the various states regarding the number of inhabited villages. The number of such villages in the union territory of Arunachal Pradesh is even far greater than the number of villages of all the remaining union territories taken together as presented in the following table ·

TABLE 3.5

Total inhabited villages and average population size of a village in various states, 1981

India/State	Total population	Total inhabited villages	Average population size of a village
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**507,607,678**	**557,137**	**911**
Sates :			
Andhra Pradesh . . .	41,062,097	27,379	1,500
Bihar	61,195,744	67,546	906
Gujarat	23,484,146	18,114	1,296
Haryana	10,095,231	6,745	1,497
Himachal Pradesh . . .	39,54,847	16,807	235
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	47,26,986	6,477	730
Karnataka	26,406,108	27,028	977
Kerala	20,682,405	1,219	16,967
Madhya Pradesh . . .	41,592,385	71,352	583
Maharashtra	40,790,577	39,354	1,037
Manipur	1,045,493	2,035	514
Meghalaya	1,094,486	4,902	223
Nagaland	654,696	1,112	589
Orissa	23,259,984	46,553	500
Punjab	12,141,158	12,342	984

TABLE 3.5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN . . .	27,051,354	34,968	774
Sikkim	265,301	440	603
Tamil Nadu . . .	32,456,202	15,831	2,058
Tripura	827,490	856	2,135
Uttar Pradesh . . .	90,962,898	112,566	808
West Bengal . . .	40,133,926	38,024	1,055
Union Territories :			
A. N. Islands . . .	139,107	491	283
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	590,411	3,257	181
Chandigarh . . .	28,769	24	1,199
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	96,762	70	1,382
Delhi	452,206	214	2,113
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	734,922	412	1,784
Lakshadweep . . .	21,620	73	3,083
Mizoram.	371,943	721	516
Pondicherry . . .	288,424	291	991

NOTE : Data for Assam State not given as there had been no Census in 1981 due to disturbed conditions.

Average population size of village

As obvious from the above table, average population size of a village differs in the state and even within districts. Where the average population size of a village comes to 911 in the country as a whole, it is comparatively less (774) in case of Rajasthan state. Among the various states, the highest average population size of a village is found in Kerala state (16,967) whereas it is the lowest being 223 in Meghalaya.

Within the various districts of the state, the maximum number of inhabited villages (3,886) is in Ganganagar district and the minimum being 433 in Sirohi district comprising 11.11 and 1.24 per cent of the total inhabited villages in the state respectively. Average population size of a village has also risen to 794 for the state as a whole in 1981 as compared to 637 during 1971 census. While Jodhpur district has the highest

average population size of a village (1,543) during 1981 census, it is the lowest (455) recorded for its neighbouring district of Jaisalmer as shown in the under mentioned table :

TABLE 3.6

Districtwise number of inhabited villages in 1981 and Average population size of village in 1971 & 1981

State/District	No. of inhabited villages (1981)	Per cent to total villages in the district to total state villages, 1981	Average population size of a village	
			1971	1981
RAJASTHAN	**34,968**	**100.00**	**637**	**174**
1. Ganganagar	3,886	11.11	488	415
2. Bikaner	571	1.63	622	900
3. Churu	855	2.45	724	976
4. Jhunjhunun	689	1.97	1,107	1,394
5. Alwar	1,892	5.41	676	832
6. Bharatpur	1 866	5.34	688	837
7. Sawai Madhopur	1,534	4.39	687	867
8. Jaipur	2,706	7.74	647	802
9. Sikar	813	2.32	1,068	1,351
10. Ajmer	923	2.64	750	893
11. Tonk	1,017	2.91	514	629
12. Jaisalmer	462	1.32	330	455
13. Jodhpur	705	2.02	1,117	1,543
14. Nagaur	1,223	3.50	911	1,138
15. Pali	818	2.34	1,046	1,271
16. Barmer	853	2.44	859	1,197
17. Jalor	602	1.72	1,073	1,379
18. Sirohi	433	1.24	823	1,028
19. Bhilwara	1,512	4.32	622	742
20. Udaipur	3,117	8.91	508	642
21. Chittaurgarh	2,144	6.13	399	499
22. Dungarpur	832	2.38	605	768
23. Banswara	1,445	4.13	432	575
24. Bundi	725	2.07	526	672
25. Kota	1,901	5.44	456	558
26. Jhalawer	1,444	4.13	391	480

Growth of Rural population

Whereas an increasing trend in the rural population has been witnessed during the last decades except 1911-21, growth of population is seen much higher in Rajasthan state as compared to the country as a whole. Interestingly, during 1941-51, the decadal percentage variation was recorded at low ebb as compared to than its last decade in the country as well as in the state due to country's partition. While state's rural population has shown comparatively higher growth rate after 1951-61 in all the decades, the proportion is recorded lower during 1971-81 than 1961-71 in the country's rural population as observed from the table given below :

TABLE 3.7

Growth of Rural Population in Rajasthan State in relation to the country as a whole during 1901 to 1981

Census Year	All India		Rajasthan State	
	Total Rural Population	Decadal percentage variation	Total Rural population	Decadal percentage variation
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . . .	212.544,454	—	8.743,434	—
1911 . . .	226,151,757	+6.40	9,507,680	+8.74
1921 . . .	223,235,046	—1.29	8,817.313	—7.26
1931 . . .	245,521,249	+9.98	10,018,769	+13.63
1941 . . .	274,507,283	+11.81	11,746.758	+17.25
1951 . . .	298,644,381	+8.79	13,015,499	+10.80
1961 . . .	366,298,168	+20.64	16,874,124	+25.65
1971 . . .	439,045.675	+21.86	21,222,045	+25.77
1981* . . .	525,457,335	+19.68	27,051,354	+27.47

*Includes projected population figures for Assam State.

Among the states, the growth rate indices in rural population shows that it is the highest (1,095) in Tripura state during 1981 census taking 1901 as 100. The state of Punjab has shown the lowest (184) growth rate indices during this period. The state of Uttar Pradesh has contributed the maximum proportion of rural population in the state followed by the states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The lowest percentage of rural

population is found residing in Sikkim state. Like population, total inhabited villages have been the highest in the state of Uttar Pradesh but Madhya Pradesh state comes next lagging behind Bihar state. Rajasthan state with 6.28 per cent of total villages in the country occupies eighth position so far as the growth indices is concerned which is clear trom the following table :

TABLE 3·8

Percentage distribution of inhabited villages in various states, indices of growth in rural population in 1981 as compared to 1901

Country/States/Union Territories	Percentage of villages to total villages in the country	Indices of growth in rural population in 1981 taking 1901=100.
1	2	3
INDIA*	**100.00**	**242**
States :		
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.91	238
2. Bihar	12.12	233
3. Gujarat	3.25	332
4. Haryana	1.21	249
5. Himachal Pradesh	3.02	215
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1.16	239
7. Karnataka	4.85	231
8. Kerala	0.22	348
9. Madhya Pradesh	12.81	270
10. Maharashtra	7.06	252
11. Manipur	0.37	493
12. Meghalaya	0.88	331
13. Nagaland	0.20	665
14. Orissa	8.36	231
15. Punjab	2.22	184
16. RAJASTHAN	6.28	309
17. Sikkim	0.08	450
18. Tamil Nadu	2.84	196
19. Tripura	0.15	1,095
20. Uttar Pradesh	20.21	210
21. West Bengal	6.83	270

TABLE 3.8—*Contd.*

1	2	3
Union Territories :		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	0.09	564
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.58	175
3. Chandigarh	—	131
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	0.01	399
5. Delhi	0.04	236
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	0.07	145
7. Lakshadweep	N	156
8. Mizoram	0.13	451
9. Pondicherry	0.05	117

NOTE : *Excludes the relevant information relating to Assam State where Census could not be hold due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

Decadal percentage variation is found 27.47 per cent in the rural population of Rajasthan state during 1971-81 as against 25.77 in 1961-71. While this decadal growth had been the highest (37.96 per cent) in Banswara district and the lowest (12.41 per cent) in Jaisalmer district during 1961-71, it is Bikaner district which shows the highest decadal variation (52.88 per cent), during 1971-81. During this period, the lowest (15.14 per cent) is recorded in Ajmer district as revealed from the data appearing in table 3.9 given below:

TABLE 3.9

Decadal percentage variation in Districtwise Rural Population during 1961-71 and 1971—81

State/District	Decadal percentage variation in population during	
	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3
RAJASTHAN	**25.77**	**27.47**
1. Ganganagar	31.19	38.43
2. Bikaner	31.00	52.88
3. Churu	36.55	35.56
4. Jhunjhunun	29.52	25.17

TABLE 3.9—*contd.*

1	2	3
5. Alwar	26.16	23.34
6. Bharatpur	29.43	21.58
7. Sawai Madhopur	24.07	26.47
8. Jaipur	23.82	25.88
9. Sikar	27.86	26.96
10. Ajmer	17.13	15.14
11. Tonk	21.75	23.84
12. Jaisalmer	12.41	46.47
13. Jodhpur	26.44	38.87
14. Nagaur	35.97	25.69
15. Pali	18.19	20.68
16. Barmer	17.78	42.04
17. Jalor	22.22	30.05
18. Sirohi	18.18	27.85
19. Bhilwara	16.98	19.52
20. Udaipur	24.86	26.57
21. Chittaurgarh	24.60	26.30
22. Dungarpur	29.43	28.00
23. Banswara	37 96	33.80
24. Bundi	33 95	27.04
25. Kota	26.23	22.45
26. Jhalawar	24.31	22.75

The villages in various states and even within districts are not of equal size either in area or population. The villages of 1981 Census have been classified though into seven broad categories viz; less than 200, 200—499, 500—999, 1000—1999, 2000—4999, 5000—9999 and 10,000 & above but for the sake of presentation here the villages have been broadly divided into small (population less than 500), medium (population 500—1999), large (population 2000—4999) and very large (population 5000 and above).

The proportion of small villages in the state is comparatively higher than the country as a whole. This proportion in the state is lower in case of medium size villages and comparatively much lower in case of large and very large size villages as evident from the table 3.10.

As observed from the table 3.10, our state like the country as a whole has the largest proportion of villages of small class followed by medium. large and very large in sequence. But this trend is not seen in case of population residing in various types of villages. The highest proportion of the population is found living in medium size villages

TABLE 3.10

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1981 at the level of various territorial units

Country/State/District	Small		Medium		Large		Very Large	
	Per cent to total No. of villages	Per cent to total population	Per cent to total No. of villages	Per cent to total population	Per cent to total No. of villages	Per cent to total population	Per cent to total No. of villages	Per cent to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**48.60**	**12.48**	**41.36**	**45.04**	**8.42**	**27.05**	**1.62**	**15.43**
RAJASTHAN STATE . .	**52.29**	**16.01**	**40.05**	**50.33**	**6.68**	**25.18**	**0.98**	**8.48**
Districts :								
1. Ganganagar	78.10	27.46	17.86	41.78	3.65	25.09	0.39	5.67
2. Bikaner	47.28	11.77	41.86	48.98	9.81	31.01	1.05	8.24
3. Churu	30.64	9.17	61.05	65.34	7.72	21.74	0.59	3.75
4. Jhunjhunun	23.22	5.90	58.05	45.58	15.53	32.14	3.20	16.38
5. Alwar	42.28	14.00	50.53	57.35	6.29	21.70	0.90	6.95
6. Bharatpur	42.28	13.70	51.23	60.15	6.59	22.44	0.48	3.71
7. Sawai Madhopur . . .	42.63	12.78	48.83	54.84	7.56	25.17	0.98	7.21
8. Jaipur	52.48	16.90	39.28	45.92	6.95	26.03	1.29	11.15
9. Sikar	22.51	4.93	60.77	47.59	13.28	29.72	3.44	17.76

TABLE 3.10—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Ajmer	42.90	13.04	48.22	53.43	7.69	25.37	1.19	8.16
11. Tonk	60.77	22.66	33.63	49.51	5.11	23.01	0.49	4.82
12. Jaisalmer	73.59	30.47	24.24	50.07	1.73	11.34	0.44	8.12
13. Jodhpur	24.11	4.31	51.21	36.95	20.99	41.82	3.69	16.92
14. Nagaur	28.78	7.15	58.55	53.13	10.79	28.00	1.88	11.72
15. Pali	28.97	6.73	54.53	44.94	13.08	30.47	3.42	17.86
16. Barmer	33.88	6.81	48.07	42.50	16.30	39.81	1.75	10.88
17. Jalor	18.77	3.78	60.97	49.02	17.94	36.65	2.32	10.55
18. Sirohi	37.64	9.45	48.96	47.89	11.78	33.10	1.62	9.56
19. Bhilwara	53.51	18.96	40.41	51.81	4.89	18.76	1.19	10.47
20. Udaipur	59.00	22.02	46.00	52.84	4.59	20.67	0.41	4.47
21. Chittaurgarh	68.42	30.74	28.50	49.96	2.85	16.43	0.23	2.87
22. Dungarpur	49.16	17.27	43.39	53.83	7.21	27.18	0.24	1.72
23. Banswara	63.11	27.37	33.49	52.92	2.98	15.17	0.42	4.54
24. Bundi	54.90	23.35	39.72	52.36	5.10	21.73	0.28	2.56
25. Kota	63.39	28.95	33.14	49.75	3.16	17.52	0.31	3.78
26. Jhalawar	69.60	36.21	28.81	50.52	1.11	6.82	0.48	6.45

followed by large size villages both in the country and the state. Then there is a departure in the pattern. While very large villages have the higher proportion of population than small villages at the country level, small villages have the lowest proportion of population in case of the state.

Down to the district level, it is seen that Ganganagar district has the highest proportion of small villages among all the districts of the state whereas the lowest proportion of medium villages is also found in the same district. While Churu has the maximum proportion of medium size villages, Jodhpur has been reported to have the highest proportion of large and very large villages. Regarding concentration of population residing in the rural areas, it is observed that the Jhalawar district has the highest proportion of population found living in small villages whereas Churu predominates over other districts having 65.34 per cent population residing in medium size villages. Though Jodhpur district tops in having the highest proportion of population living in large villages. Pali followed by Sikar, Jodhpur and Jhunjhunun come next in respect of population living in very large villages.

Distribution of Towns

The total number of towns in 1981 were 201 as against 157 in 1971. It will be of much interest to the readers as how the urban population is distributed among the towns of different population size classes. The class of a town is ascertained by the criteria of population-size as mentioned below :

Classification	Population size
Class I	100,000 and above
Class II	50,000 to 99,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

The table given below indicates the number of towns together with population contained by each class as also the proportion of the population of each class to total population and with other details :

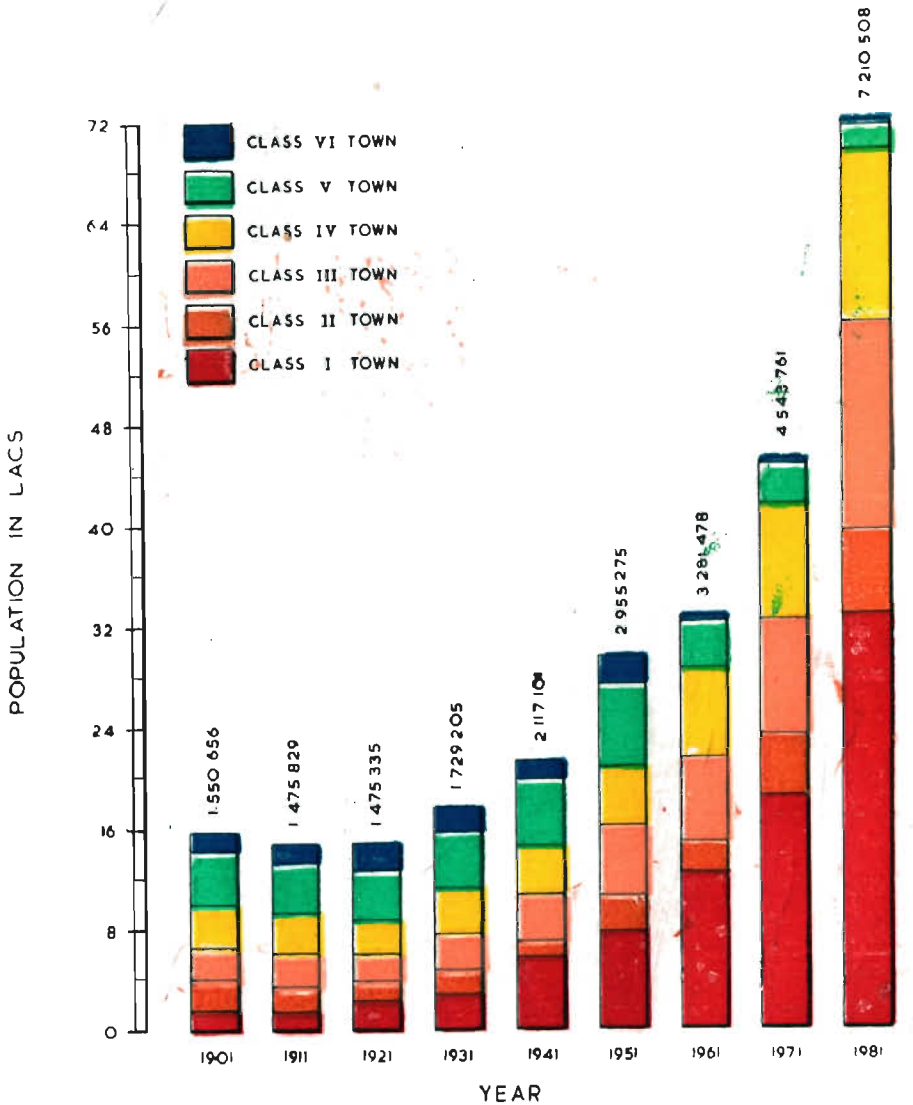
TABLE 3.11

Number and population of Cities and Towns during 1971 and 1981 Censuses in the State arranged to six classes (I to VI) with other details

Class of Towns	1981		1971		Increase and decrease in No. of Towns	Increase and decrease in population of each Class	Percentage increase or decrease (1971-81)
	No. of Towns	Total Population	No. of Towns	Total Population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Classes . . .	201	7,210,508	157	4,543,761	+44	+2,666,747	+58.69
Total Class I . . .	11	3,306,345	7	1,860,326	+4	+1,466,019	+77.73
(*a*) Cities with one million & above population . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Cities with 500,000 to 999,999 population . . .	2	1,483,510	1	615,258	+1	+868,252	+141.12
(*c*) Cities with 1,00,000 to 4,99,999 population . .	9	1,822,835	6	1,245,068	+3	+577,767	+46.60
Class II . . .	10	661,964	7	488,251	+3	+173,713	+35.58
Class III . . .	55	1,658,239	31	910,133	+24	+748,106	+82.20
Class IV . . .	101	1,384,938	67	936,859	+34	+448,079	+47.83
Class V . . .	23	194,865	41	331,693	—18	—136,828	—41.25
Class VI . . .	1	4,157	4	16,499	—3	—12,342	—74.80

RAJASTHAN

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION 1901-81



Thus it is obvious from the above table that there has been a net addition of 26.67 lac persons in urban areas of the state during the decades 1971-81 and that too is about 54 per cent in only towns of class I. It will not be out of point to mention here that there is not a single city which has been reported to have crossed one million population. In other class of towns, addition in population is comparatively much less as compared to class I cities. On the other hand, due to raising the class of a town, towns falling in classes V & VI have shown a decrease in the population.

As compared to 38.47 per cent increase in population in towns of all classes during 1961-71, the proportion is much higher (58.59 per cent) in 1971-81. Among class I cities the higher increase is visualised in Kota city during 1971-81 which has been 76.58 per cent whereas it was highest (88.87 per cent) recorded for Bhilwara town during 1961-71.

Functional classification of Towns

In order to know the impact of functional classification of towns on the growth of population, it is essential to classify the towns according to the particular activity carried on there. The activities are based on re-grouping of nine categories into five broad functional classes and are (i) Primary or agricultural activity, (ii) Industry, (iii) Trade and Commerce, (iv) Transport and communications and (v) Services. If workers under one of the occupations form 40.00 per cent or more of their total number, it is considered a mono-functional town. If, however, such percentage is less than 40 per cent, the next predominant occupation is taken into account so that the total of the two may come to 60 per cent or above and such town is designated as bi-functional e.g. industrial-cum-services. Inspite of this, if the total does not come upto 60 per cent, the third predominant occupation is taken into account and such a town is treated as multi-functional e.g. Trade and Commerce-cum-Industry-cum-Service.

Since 1951 census, though attempts were being made to classify the towns according to their functions which were based merely on the personal apparaisal and local knowledge of the then Superintendent of Census Operations. But during 1971 the above system of classification of towns on the basis

of categorisation of working population into five functional classes was adopted in order to ensure uniformity and exactitude.

During 1971 Census, there were 53 mono-functional, 33 bi-functional and 65 multi-functional urban centres in the state. Among 53 mono-functional urban centres, 28 belonged to the category where 40 per cent or more of the working population was engaged in primary activities, 14 in services, six in industry, three in transport and two in commerce. Of the 33 bi-functional centres, 12 have primary activity as their main function, nine each have service and industry and three have trade and commerce as their main function. Out of 65 multi-functional places, 20 have primary activity, 19 each have service and industry, six have trade & commerce and the remaining one has transport as its main function. A statement showing districtwise 151 urban centres (Urban Agglomerations and towns) instead of 157 individual towns, classified according to their functional characteristics, is given below :

TABLE 3.12

Classification of Urban Centres (U.Ag/ Towns) according to functional characteristics, 1971

State/District	No. of Centres		
	Mono-functional	Bi-functional	Multi-functional
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	**53**	**33**	**65**
1. Ganganagar	3	5	4
2. Bikaner	3	—	1
3. Churu	7	—	4
4. Jhunjhunun	2	3	5
5. Alwar	2	1	2
6. Bharatpur	3	2	4
7. Sawai Madhopur	1	1	3
8. Jaipur	3	2	4
9. Sikar	1	1	6
10. Ajmer	5	—	2
11. Tonk	3	2	—

TABLE 3.12—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
12. Jaisalmer . . .	1	—	1
13. Jodhpur . . .	2	1	1
14. Nagaur	2	3	4
15. Pali	4	—	2
16. Barmer	1	—	1
17. Jalor	—	1	1
18. Sirohi	3	1	1
19. Bhilwara	1	—	3
20. Udaipur	1	2	3
21 Chittaurgarh . . .	1	3	4
22. Dungarpur . . .	—	—	2
23. Banswara. . . .	1	—	1
24. Bundi	1	3	1
25. Kota	—	1	3
26. Jhalawar	2	1	2

As observed from the data appearing in the above table, Churu district has the highest number of mono-functional centres, Ganganagar of bi-functional and Sikar of multi-fuctional centres.

The change in functional character of a town during a decade i.e. from one Census to another Census is not so easy unless there is a corresponding change in its population which is as a sequal to many factors viz; the emergence of new patterns of life. industrial development or an abrupt shift in the occupations of the town-dwellers. Comparing functional categories of towns between the two periods 1961 and 1971, it is seen that the number of towns with primary activities as predominant function were 30 in 1961 which have decreased to 29 in 1971 whereas industry predominated towns increased to eight in 1971 in place of seven during 1961. During the period those with functional category of Trade & Commerce increased to two instead of one and of transport three in place of two. There were 20 towns in 1961 in the category of 'Service' which have decreased to 14 in 1971. While number of towns of bi-functional categories decreased in 1971 as compared to 1961 those with multi-functional characteristics have risen.

Among the seven cities with a population of over one lakh in 1971. Jaipur and Jodhpur have been bi-functional (Service-cum-industry) while Ajmer has been multi-functional

(Service-cum-Transport-cum-Trade & Commerce). Kota which is rapidly growing city has been reported as bi-functional (Industry-cum-Service). The remaining three cities viz; Bikaner, Udaipur, and Alwar have been termed as mono-functional with service as their predominant functional character. The distribution of workers into nine broad industrial categories in respect of towns below 1 lakh population is not available in 1981 census. As such the functional classification of these towns cannot be studied at the 1981 Census. However the data are available in respect of cities with population of 1 lakh and above. Due to growth in population there have been eleven cities in the State during 1981 Census. Out of these cities; nine (Jaipur, Kota, Bharatpur, Sikar, Udaipur, Bikaner, Alwar, Jodhpur and Ganganagar) are bi-functional. Among these, first four are industrial-cum-service centres, the next four service-cum-industrial centres while the remaining one is a industrial-cum-commercial centre as per their predominant functional characteristics. Of the multi-functional cities Bhilwara is reported as an industrial-cum-service-cum-commercial centre whereas Ajmer has been designated as service-cum-industrial-cum-commercial centre.

During 1971-81, growth rate in the population of cities and towns according to predominant functional type in the state shows that the growth has been higher in the traditional categories of industry, services, trade & commerce whereas it is lower in case of transport and primary activities as compared to the country as a whole which is indicated in the following table :

TABLE 3.13

Number of towns and growth rate alongwith functional type in India and the State during 1971-81

Functional Type	India		Rajasthan State	
	No. of Towns	Growth Rate	No. of Towns	Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5
Industry . . .	788	38.86	35	48.04
Services . . .	876	37.44	46	49.02
Trade & Commerce .	282	37.11	12	63.90
Transport . . .	54	36.18	4	29.86
Primary activities . .	1,103	33.88	60	38.06

Urban Agglomeration

There had been a few areas around municipal limit or notified area committee which show certain urban characteristics. Due to their location outside the urban limit but because of assuring the look and character of a town, it was decided by the social scientists and Town Planners to attach all such areas to the main town. Thus introduction of a new concept of Urban Agglomeration was adopted in 1971 Census which include in the single urban unit, the core town alongwith its urban spread.

During 1971 Census, there were 15 Urban Agglomerations in the state viz; Churu, Sardarshahar, Pilani, Gangapur, Phulera, Jaipur, Bandikui, Bundi, Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Lakheri. During 1981 Census, of the above mentioned first eight are still continuing as Urban Agglomerations whereas next two namely Bikaner and Sawai Madhopur though continue as Urban Agglomerations but there are a few changes in their jurisdictions. The last five viz, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Lakheri do not appear as agglomerations in 1981 Census. It will not be out of point to mention here that two agglomerations viz: Chittaurgarh and Banswara have been newly added during 1981 Census and thus in all there are 12 Urban Agglomerations in the state.

Standard Urban Area

An another concept of Standard Urban Area was also introduced in 1971 Census which is treated as a statistical reporting unit during the next three successive censuses irrespective of territorial changes in the municipal boundries of a town. There is a difference in Urban Agglomeration and Standard Urban Area in the sense that while Urban Agglomeration constitutes a contiguous urban spread over certain adjoining area with well recognised urban characteristics, the limit of Standard Urban Area spreads well beyond the Urban Agglomeration to a limit upto which contiguous urbanisation is effected to take place in the next three decades.

Thus Standard Urban Areas have fixed areas covering all the cities or towns with a population of 50,000 and above. and adjoining areas, which may be rural or may be covered by smaller towns under the intensive influence or likely to be under the intensive influence of the core city or town and in all

probability this entire area should get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades. In our state in all fourteen Standard Urban Areas were delimited, the boundaries of which were demarcated by the Directorate of Census Operations in consultation with the Town Planning Department of the Government of Rajasthan and the Central Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Govt. of India. A separate table given below will indicate the growth of population during 1971-81 in various Standard Urban Areas, decadal percentage change in population as also the percentage of population living in these areas to the concerned district's urban population :

TABLE 3.14

Distribution of population of Standard Urban Areas of 1971 which continued in 1981 also

State/SUA	Population of Standard Urban Area (SUA) during 1971	Population of Standard Urban Area (SUA) during 1981	Decadal per cent change in population	Population of the SUA to total State/District Urban Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan State . .	**25,57,760**	**37,92,103**	**+48.26**	**52.59**
Standard Urban Areas :				
1. Ganganagar . .	93,918	131,695	+40.22	31.48
2. Bikaner . . .	219,178	303,003	+38.25	90.43
3. Churu . . .	53,185	62,070	+16.71	18.00
4. Alwar . . .	108,603	150,525	+38.60	76.72
5. Bharatpur . .	87,691	124,225	+41.66	38.62
6. Jaipur . . .	693,957	1,071,145	+54.35	85.66
7. Sikar . .	71,934	105,393	+46.51	37.84
8. Ajmer . . .	291,104	375,593	+29.02	60.93
9. Beawar . . .	69,609	93,308	+34.05	15.14
10. Tonk . . .	58,396	81,178	+39.01	56.43
11. Jodhpur . . .	327,098	519,792	+58.91	89.64
12. Bhilwara . . .	91,161	133,900	+46.88	71.01
13. Udaipur . . .	186,878	265,468	+42.05	74.75
14. Kota . . .	225,048	374,808	+66.55	75.25

As obvious the highest growth rate (66.55 per cent) is in Kota Standard Urban Area followed by Jodhpur (58.91 per cent) and Jaipur (54.35 per cent). The least percentage of increase in population during the decade under review has been recorded for Churu (16.71 per cent) Standard Urban Area. The highest proportion of population of Standard Urban Area to districts urban population (90.43 per cent) is in Bikaner Standard Urban Area whereas the lowest (15.14 per cent) is recorded for Beawar Standard Urban Area.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

What is a Sex Ratio ?

When the question is asked 'Are the number of men and women balanced ?' it means, we want to know whether the proportion of male and female population is equal or not. It is usually expected that the number of men and women are equal in all times and places but it is not so. The term which is used in population studies to indicate the proportion between men and women is Sex-ratio. Sex-ratio is defined by the Indian censuses as the number of females per 1,000 males as against the United Nations practice of defining sex-ratio by the number of males per 1,000 females. In some countries it is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

Thus if the males and females are balanced in number, the sex-ratio would be one thousand indicating that for every 1,000 men there are 1,000 women. A high sex-ratio will mean an excess of females over males in a population and a low sex-ratio will indicate a shortage of female population and predominance of males. If the males exceed females, the sex ratio will be less than 1,000 and if the females exceed males the sex-ratio will be more than 1,000.

Information on sex-ratio is considered to be essential for studying the future growth of population. Any undue imbalance of sex-ratio in the population would deteriorate the population growth, particularly, the sex-ratio of population in the reproductive age-group which influences the future growth rate of population. While higher rate of population growth is considered to be detrimental to the economy, the growth of population with an imbalanced sex-ratio is also equally detrimental and any serious imbalance between the two sexes may create several social problems also.

Though ideally the proportion of men and women should be balanced, in practice it is not usually so. There are several

reasons for such inequality in proportion between the sexes. There are three plausible reasons for India's low sex-ratio :—

(a) a greater undercount of females than of males,

(b) greater emigration of females, and

(c) more adverse mortality conditions for females than for males.

It is largely for these reasons that the sex-ratio of the over all population in India became more and more unfavourable to females over times. Unless the male and female mortality pattern undergoes a drastic change and starts following the pattern of developed countries, the sex-ratio is likely to decrease further.

Sex-ratio in India and the State

In India the overall sex-ratio has been favourable to males and during 1901-71 it became increasingly so, though the 1981 cessus recorded a decline in the pre-eminence of males. The sex-ratio continued to fall from 1901 till 1941 in India. From 972 in 1901 the ratio fell to 945 in 1941. The sex-ratio remained more or less constant during 1941 and 1951 censuses. From 946 in 1951 the ratio fell to 941 in 1961 and there was a further fall to 930 in 1971. In 1981 census the sex-ratio has improved for the first time and this ratio is 933 females per 1,000 males.

In Rajasthan, as in most parts of the country, the sex-ratio has been adverse to women. When compared to sex-ratios of India for the last eighty years, it will be observed that Rajasthan state has recorded low sex-ratios for all the times. The sex-ratio in Rajasthan has never remained static or uniform. From 905 and 908 in respective censuses of 1901 and 1911, it declined to 896 in 1921, when it seems that the epidemics took a large toll of the fair sex. The ratio again rose to 907 in 1931. However, in 1941, it declined marginally and stood at 906 but again spurted to 921 in 1951. Greatly declining as it did in 1961 to the level of 908 for no apparent reason, the sex-ratio recouped a little and became 911 in 1971. Finally in 1981 census, the sex-ratio improved further

and stood at the level of 919. The following table gives the figures of sex-ratio for the India and Rajasthan state from 1901 to 1981 :

TABLE 4.1

Sex-ratio in India and Rajasthan since 1901

Year	Sex ratio in India	Sex ratio in Rajasthan
1	2	3
1901	972	905
1911	964	968
1921	955	896
1931	950	907
1941	945	906
1951	946	921
1961	941	908
1971	930	911
1981	933*	919

* While working out the sex-ratio, projected population of Assam has been taken into account.

Sex-ratio in other states

In the case of other states of the Indian Union we observe that distribution of sexes is not uniform and in almost all the states, the scarcity of women in proportion to men is prevalent. The sole exception is Kerala which is the only state having an excess of females over males. Its sex-ratio which was 1,016 in 1971, has further gone high in 1981and it is now 1 ,032 females against 1.000 males. At the bottom is Sikkim with the lowest sex-ratio of 835. In general, the northern and north-western parts of the country have comparatively lower sex-ratios, while the southern states have a better balanced population.

When compared to sex ratio of Rajasthan which is 919, there are 13 states which have higher sex-ratios while in the remaining 8 states it is still lower. The states showing a sex-ratio of 950 and above are Andhra Pradesh (975), Himachal Pradesh (973), Karnataka (963), Kerala (1,032), Manipur), (971), Meghalaya (954), Orissa (981) and Tamil Nadu (977). In the remaining 14 states including Rajasthan, the sex-ratio is less

than that. Among the states with very low sex-ratios are Sikkim (835), Nagaland (863), Haryana (870), Punjab (879), Uttar Pradesh (885) and Jammu & Kashmir (892). It will be observed from the following table that during past 20 years there has been a tendency towards decrease in the number of females, as many as, in 9 states while in the remaining 13 states the sex-ratio has improved in favour of females :

TABLE 4.2

Sex Ratio in States/Union Territories

State/U.T.	Sex Ratio		
	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
INDIA	**941**	**930**	**933**
STATES :			
1. Andhra Pradesh .	981	977	975
2. Assam . . .	869	896	901†
3. Bihar . . .	994	954	946
4. Gujarat . .	940	934	942
5. Haryana . .	868	867	870
6. Himachal Pradesh .	938	958	973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	878	878	892
8. Karnataka . .	959	957	963
9. Kerala . . .	1,022	1,016	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh .	953	941	941
11. Maharashtra . .	936	930	937
12. Manipur . .	1,015	980	971
13. Meghalaya . .	937	942	954
14. Nagaland . .	933	871	863
15. Orissa . . .	1,001	988	981
16. Punjab . . .	854	865	879
17. RAJASTHAN .	908	911	919
18. Sikkim . . .	904	863	835
19. Tamil Nadu . .	992	978	977
20. Tripura . .	932	943	946
21. Uttar Pradesh .	909	879	885
22. West Bengal . .	878	891	911

† Based on projected population of Assam.

TABLE 4.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORIES :			
1. A. & N. Islands .	617	644	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh	894	861	862
3. Chandigarh . .	652	749	769
4. D & N Haveli .	963	1,007	974
5. Delhi . . .	785	801	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	989	981
7. Lakshadweep .	1,020	973	975
8. Mizoram . .	1,009	946	919
9. Pondicherry . .	1,013	989	985

Sex-ratio in Rural and Urban areas

The proportion of female population at the district level in Rajasthan varies from 811 in Jaisalmer district to 1,045 in Dungarpur district per 1,000 males. Sex-ratio has traditionally been low in Jaisalmer and high in the district of Dungarpur. The tribal areas of Dungarpur and Banswara districts have returned higher sex-ratios as compared to non-tribal areas.

The sex-ratio is higher than the state average (919) in 15 districts ranging from 922 in Ajmer district to the highest 1,045 in Dungarpur district. The other 11 districts have recorded lower sex-ratios than the state average ranging from the lowest 811 in Jaisalmer district to 909 in Jodhpur district.

Interestingly, it is observed that 22 out of 26 districts have recorded an increase in the female ratio during last ten years, while it is static in Ganganagar district and has fallen by 4, 9 and 10 in Pali, Bharatpur and Bikaner districts respectively for every 1,000 males. There is only one district in the state having sex-ratio above 1,000, eight districts each with sex-ratio between 950-999 and 900-949; seven districts between 850—899 and the remaining two districts have sex-ratios below 850 which can be seen from the following table :

TABLE 4.3

Districts classified by ranges of sex-ratio

More than 1000	950–999	900—949	850–899	849 & below
1	2	3	4	5
Dungarpur (1045)	Banswara (984)	Pali (946)	Jaipur (894)	Bharatpur (831)
	Udaipur (977)	Jalor (942)	Alwar (892)	Jaisalmer (811)
	Sikar (963)	Bhilwara (942)	Bikaner (891)	
	Sirohi (963)	Tonk (928)	Kota (888)	
	Nagaur (958)	Jhalawar (926)	Bundi (887)	
	Jhunjhunun (956)	Ajmer (922)	Ganganagar (874)	
	Churu (954)	Jodhpur (909)	Sawai Madhopur (867)	
	Chittaurgarh (951)	Barmer (904)		

The sex ratio at district level is universally high in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The sex ratio in the rural areas of the districts varies from 822 in Jaisalmer district to 1,056 in Dungarpur district. The sex-ratio is higher than the state average (930) in 14 districts ranging from 933 in Tonk district to 1,056 in Dungarpur district. While Jhalawar district has parity with the state average, the remaining 11 districts have recorded lower sex ratios than the state average ranging from 822 in Jaisalmer district to 928 in Jodhpur district. It will be seen that there are two districts having sex ratio in their rural areas below 850; three with rural sex ratios between 850 and 899; eleven between 900 to 949, nine between 950 to 999 and the remaining one has sex ratio above 1,000.

The disparity between the two sexes widens considerably in the urban areas. As against the general sex-ratio of 919 for the state, the urban sex ratio slumps to 877. The sex ratio in the urban areas of the various districts varies from 821 in Ganganagar district to 952 in Sikar district. The sex ratio is higher than the state average (877) in 16 districts ranging from 879 in Jalor and Banswara districts to 952 in Sikar district. The remaining 10 districts have lower sex ratios than the state average ranging from 821 in Ganganagar district to 875 in Jodhpur district. There is only one district which has sex ratio above 950 in the urban areas of the state. Seven districts have urban sex ratios between 900—949, thirteen between 850—899 and remaining five have sex ratios below 850. The following table gives districtwise sex ratios for the total, rural and urban areas separately for 1981 census :

TABLE 4.4

Sex-Ratio in Rural and Urban areas of the State and its districts

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN . . .	**919**	**930**	**877**
Ganganagar . .	874	888	821
Bikaner . . .	891	906	869
Churu . . .	954	956	948
Jhunjhunun . .	956	969	910
Alwar . . .	892	900	834
Bharatpur . . .	831	828	847

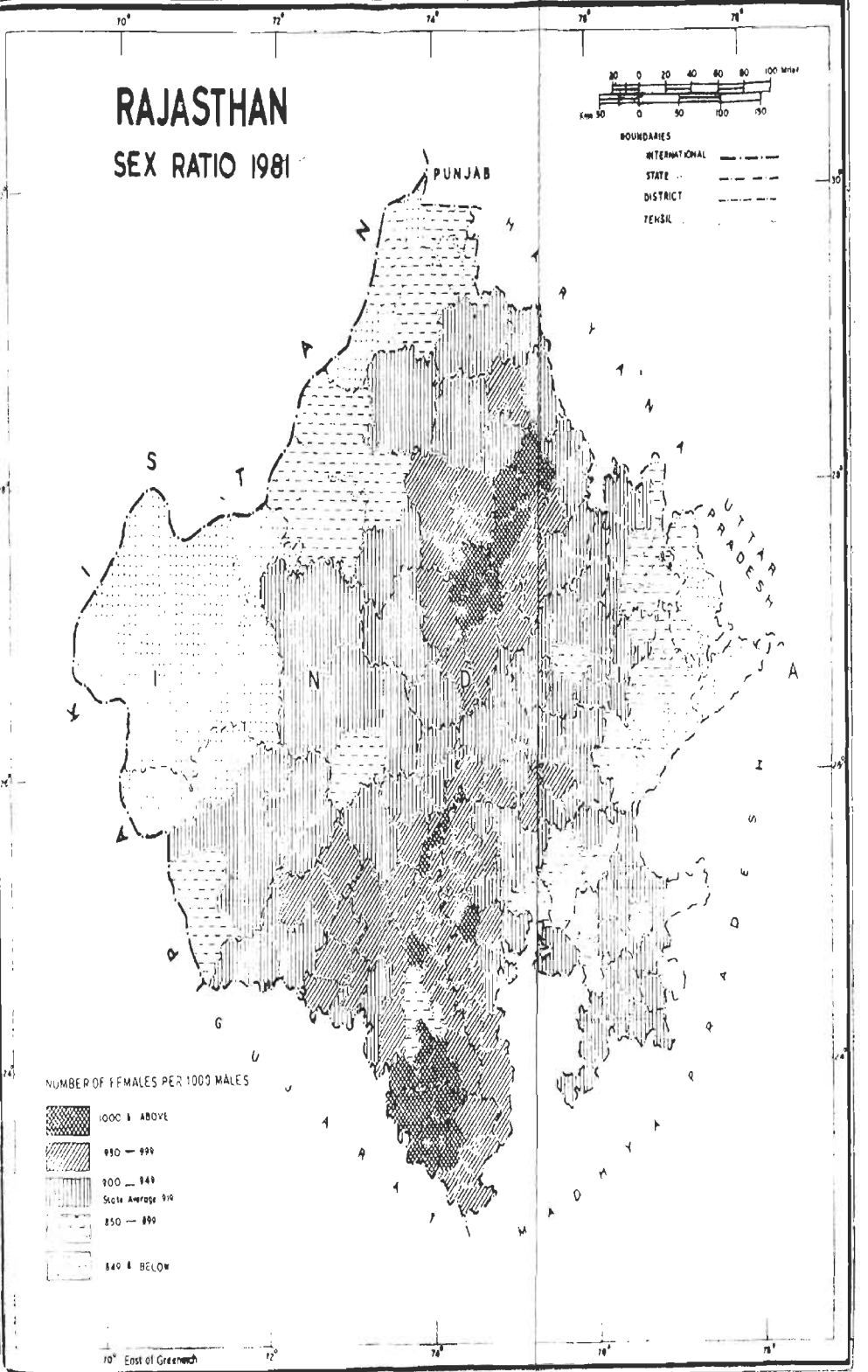

RAJASTHAN
SEX RATIO 1981
PUNJAB
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1000 & ABOVE
950 — 999
900 — 949
State Average 919
850 — 899
849 & BELOW
70° East of Greenwich

TABLE 4.4—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Sawai Madhopur	867	867	862
Jaipur	894	910	865
Sikar	963	965	952
Ajmer	922	948	888
Tonk	928	933	905
Jaisalmer	811	822	745
Jodhpur	909	928	875
Nagaur	958	965	913
Pali	946	961	886
Barmer	904	911	830
Jalor	942	948	879
Sirohi	963	981	881
Bhilwara	942	948	905
Udaipur	977	995	886
Chittaurgarh	951	961	889
Dungarpur	1,045	1,056	900
Banswara	984	992	879
Bundi	887	886	891
Kota	888	905	852
Jhalawar	926	930	901

Sex ratio at Tehsil and Town levels

The sex ratio at the tehsil level ranges between 790 in Baseri tehsil of Bharatpur district to 1,097 in Aspur tehsil of Dungarpur district. Thus it is observed that still lower and still higher sex ratios than what we have seen at the district level are found in various tehsils. In district Bharatpur, tehsil Baseri has the lowest sex-ratio of only 790. The second lowest sex ratio (791) is observed at Jaisalmer tehsil of district of the same name. On the other hand, tehsils Aspur (1,097) and Sagwara (1,058) of Dungarpur district, and tehsil Kherwara (1,068) of Udaipur district have higher proportions of females. Out of total number of 197 tehsils, fifteen tehsils have sex ratio below 850; forty-three between 850 to 899; seventy-five between 900 to 949, forty-nine between 950 to 999 and the remaining fifteen tehsils have sex ratios of 1,000 and above.

It is difficult to find any reason for the extraordinary high or extraordinary low sex ratios obtaining in some areas. These areas are, however, known to have such sex ratios in the past also. The tribal areas, as already stated, have high sex ratios traditionally.

At the town level, the sex ratio ranges from 527 in Vidyavihar town of Jhunjhunun district to 1,067 in Mandawa town of the same district. When compared to sex ratio of the urban areas at district level, it is observed that still lower and still higher sex ratios are prevalent in various towns. On the lower side, the lowest sex ratio (527) is found in Vidyavihar town of Jhunjhunun district. The second lowest sex ratio (744) is also obtained in Gothra town of the same district. On the higher side the highest sex ratio (1,067) is recorded in Mandawa town of district Jhunjhunun followed by 1,042 in Ramgarh town of Sikar district. Out of 201 towns in the state, thirty-six towns have sex ratio below 850; sixty-eight between 850 to 899, fifty-seven between 900 to 949; twenty-seven between 950 to 999 and thirteen towns have sex ratios of 1,000 and above.

We have some towns in Rajasthan which are well known for their businessmen/service class persons who remain most of the time outside these towns leaving their women folk at home These towns have therefore higher sex-ratios. Some of these towns where sex ratio is above 1,000 are Rajaldesar (1,013), Chhapar (1,038), Ratan Nagar (1,012) and Bidasar (1,005) of Churu district; Mandawa (1,067), Mandrela (1,022), and Bisau of Jhunjhunun district and Ramgarh (1,042), Fatehpur (1,032) and Losal (1,002) of Sikar district.

Out of 11 cities in the state, the lowest sex-ratio (787) is returned in Ganganagar while the highest sex ratio (915) is recorded in Sikar. All the remaining cities have sex ratios below 900 viz. Ajmer (898), Bhilwara (888), Jodhpur (872), Jaipur (861), Udaipur (854), Bikaner (848), Kota (836), Bharatpur (834) and Alwar (822).

As is to be expected the sex ratio is generally lower in the urban areas. In the urban areas non-agricultural occupations predominate. Hence there is very little scope for members of the family to participate in the occupation of the head of the household. Moreover people go to the urban centres in search of employment leaving their family behind in rural areas and they take their families with them only after their position is secured.

The following table gives the details of tehsils and towns which have returned highest and lowest sex ratios in each district :

TABLE 4.5

Tehsils and Towns with highest and lowest sex ratio in districts

State/District	Tehsils (Total Areas)		Towns	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN	**Aspur (1,097)**	**Baseri (790)**	**Mandawa (1,067)**	**Vidyavihar (527)**
Ganganagar	Bhadra (919)	Ganganagar (829)	Nohar & Bhadra (881)	Ganganagar (787)
Bikaner	Nokha (946)	Bikaner (870)	Deshnoke (976)	Bikaner (848)
Churu	Sujangarh (970)	Sardarshahar (938)	Chhapar (1,038)	Churu (896)
Jhunjhunun	Jhunjhunun (1,001)	Khetri (917)	Mandawa (1,067)	Vidyavihar (527)
Alwar	Behror (940)	Alwar (855)	Tijara (903)	Alwar (822)
Bharatpur	Kaman (885)	Baseri (790)	Bhusawar (926)	Rajakhera (813)
Sawai Madhopur	Bonli (895)	Karauli (829)	Todabhim (903)	Man Town (819)
Jaipur	Viratnagar (919)	Jaipur (862)	Viratnagar (982)	Jobner (801)

TABLE 4.5 —*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Sikar	Fatehpur (1,029)	Neem-ka-thana (917)	Ratngarh (1,043)	Neem-ka-thana (871)
Ajmer	Kekri (952)	Ajmer (900)	Sarwar (935)	Nasirabad (777)
Tonk	Todaraisingh (951)	Deoli (916)	Uniara (941)	Deoli (764)
Jaisalmer	Pokaran (834)	Jaisalmer (791)	Pokaran (776)	Jaisalmer (730)
Jodhpur	Bilara (936)	Jodhpur (889)	Pipar City (908)	Jodhpur (872)
Nagaur	Ladnu (1,005)	Merta (921)	Ladnu (999)	Merta City (855)
Pali	Bali (973)	Pali (905)	Takhatgarh (1,003)	Pali (834)
Barmer	Siwana (942)	Sheo (847)	Siwana (962)	Barmer (800)
Jalor	Ahore (972)	Sanchore (915)	Ahore (989)	Sanchore (822)
Sirohi	Pindwara (992)	Abu Road (904)	Pindwara (964)	Mount Abu (715)
Bhilwara	Raipur (993)	Mandalgarh (895)	Mandal (964)	Bhilwara (888)

Udaipur	Kherwara (1,068)‖	Girwa (899)	Bhinder (997)	Udaipur (854)
Chittaurgarh	Rashmi (1,006)	Begun (916)	Bari Sadri (977)	Chittaurgarh (833)
Dungarpur	Aspur (1,097)	Dungarpur (1,019)	Sagwara (1,018)	Dungarpur (835)
Banswara	Garhi (1,019)	Banswara (958)	Kushalgarh (902)	Banswara (888)
Bundi	Nainwa (902)	Bundi (877)	Nainwa (923)	Keshoraipatan (831)
Kota	Mangrol (916)	Ladpura (850)	Kaithoon (955)	Kota (836)
Jhalawar	Gangdhar (948)	Khanpur (913)	Sunel (1,025)	Jhalawar (852)

Sex ratio in different age groups

We will now examine the sex ratio in the population of Rajasthan and its districts by three main broad age-groups viz. 0—14, 15—59 and 60+ with the aid of the following table which provides sex ratios for 1971 and 1981 censuses in various broad age-groups :

TABLE 4.6

Sex Ratio by broad age-groups for the state and districts

State/District	Sex Ratio by Age-groups					
	1971			1981		
	0—14	15—59	60+	0—14	15—59	60+
RAJASTHAN	**903**	**917**	**912**	**927**	**903**	**1,000**
Ganganagar	918	847	735	949	824	796
Bikaner	909	881	1,039	926	851	1,020
Churu	923	959	1,048	951	936	1,144
Jhunjhunun	882	978	904	909	995	1,012
Alwar	893	901	732	893	908	777
Bharatpur	845	849	722	837	834	772
Sawai Madhopur	860	866	870	866	863	907
Jaipur	889	892	873	928	860	958
Sikar	898	1,010	1,073	919	982	1,154
Ajmer	895	913	1,003	912	909	1,123
Tonk	901	914	930	915	926	1,034
Jaisalmer	826	786	931	879	747	998
Jodhpur	902	887	1,006	938	868	1,116
Nagaur	899	968	1,078	918	969	1,170
Pali	908	981	1,013	909	959	1,098
Barmer	896	866	1,034	937	856	1,134
Jalor	911	941	1,015	952	918	1,069
Sirohi	914	988	1,042	919	984	1,089
Bhilwara	907	907	947	956	917	1,066
Udaipur	958	968	850	996	961	1,005
Chittaurgarh	928	935	893	980	920	1,043
Dungarpur	1,004	1,032	1,052	994	1,090	1,060
Banswara	979	973	1,019	1,018	942	1,127
Bundi	890	879	908	897	870	986
Kota	884	878	944	915	857	995
Jhalawar	903	943	848	940	909	972

It will be observed that as compared to 1971 the sex ratios of the state and its districts in age-group 0 - 14 and 60+ have dwindled in favour of females with the exception of Bharatpur and Dungarpur districts in age-group 0—14, and Bikaner district in age group 60+ where the female proportion has decreased. On the contrary the sex ratios in age group 15—59 in 1981 Census have decreased in the state and its districts (excepting districts Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Tonk, Nagaur, Bhilwara, and Dungarpur) when compared to similar proportions of 1971 Census.

In 1981 Census, it is noticed that when compared to the State average (919) for total population, the sex ratios in the age-group 0—14 are lower in 11 districts ranging from 837 in Bharatpur district to 918 in Nagaur district. The sex ratios in the age group 15—59 are very low. In this age group there are sixteen districts which have sex ratios lower than the state average ranging from 747 in Jaisalmer district to 918 in Jalor district. In the age group 60+ there are only four districts which have sex ratios lower than the state average ranging from 772 in Bharatpur district to 907 in Sawai Madhopur district.

While Banswara district has an excess of females in age-group 0—14, Dungarpur district has an excess of females in age group 15—59. It will be interesting to note that at State level in the age groups 60 and above the proportion of male and female population is equal. As many as seventeen districts out of 26. are such which have excess of females over the males in age group 60 and above ranging from 1,005 in Udaipur district to 1,170 in Nagaur district. The comparative higher sex ratios in age group 60+ indicate that once the females enter into this group, perhaps, longevity takes good care of them. Another point which can be observed in the table is that the sex ratio in the older age group is very low in the case of Bharatpur, Alwar and Ganganagar districts which are our highly developed agricultural districts.

Age distribution

In the planning of economic and social development due consideration has to be given to the size of the population as well as its age structure. Persons in each age group have their own special requirements and rights. The children require educational facilities, the young people want employment, and the old are in need of special medical attention.

In population studies usually the population is divided into three functional age-groups ; 0—14 which is call the school going age-group which includes infants between 0 and 4 years of age, 15—59 which is known as the working age-group and 60 and above which is called the old age group.

Age composition is most conveniently studied in the form of a percentage distribution of population in each age-group. The following table presents the percentage distribution of population in each age-group at the state and district levels :

TABLE 4.7

Percentage distribution of population by age-group and Dependency Ratio

State/District	Percentage distribution of population by age-groups			Dependency ratio (per 100)
	0—14	15—59	60+	
RAJASTHAN	**42.44**	**51.46**	**6.03**	**94**
Ganganagar	43.47	50.92	6.56	96
Bikaner	42.88	51.53	5.51	94
Churu	44.78	49.37	5.80	102
Jhunjhunun	44.91	48.89	6.15	104
Alwar	44.13	49.57	6.29	102
Bharatpur	44.09	50.01	5.87	100
Sawai Madhopur	42.70	51.66	5.61	94
Jaipur	42.12	52.22	5.56	91
Sikar	44.48	49.40	6.07	102
Ajmer	38.51	55.11	6.29	81
Tonk	40.81	52.91	6.24	89
Jaisalmer	40.52	53.61	5.80	86
Jodhpur	42.14	52.24	5.50	91
Nagaur	43.26	50.48	6.22	98
Pali	42.11	50.71	7.09	97
Barmer	43.34	50.92	5.64	96
Jalor	44.77	48.90	6.25	104
Sirohi	42.40	50.83	6.73	97
Bhilwara	38.08	54.93	6.96	82
Udaipur	41.02	52.42	6.48	91
Chittaurgarh	39.58	53.50	6.85	87
Dungarpur	43.56	50.84	5.51	97
Banswara	44.51	50.08	5.38	100
Bundi	41.09	53.21	5.67	88
Kota	41.53	52.87	5.46	89
Jhalawar	42.05	50.78	7.12	97

A glance through the above table will reveal that according to 1981 Census 42.44 per cent of the population of Rajasthan are children under 15 years of age, 51.46 per cent are in the working age group of 15—59 and 6.03 per cent are elderly persons forming the age group of 60+. In 1971, the children formed 44.17 per cent, those in working age group 50.31 per cent and elderly persons 5.52 per cent of the population of the state. By 1981, while the percentage of workers and elderly persons increased slightly, the percentage of children came down which is a welcome trend in having a proper balance in the functional age-groups.

At the district level, the proportion of persons in age-group 0—14 varies from 38.08 per cent in district Bhilwara to 44.91 per cent in district Jhunjhunun, and that in the age-group 15—59 it varies from 48.89 per cent in district Jhunjhunun to 55.11 per cent in district Ajmer. The proportion of the population in age-group 60 and above varies from 5.38 per cent in Banswara district to 7.12 per cent in Jhalawar district.

While the persons in the age-group 15—59 are considered to be capable of working, those in the age-groups 0—14 and 60 & above are considered dependents on the working population. The relationship between these dependent age groups and the working age group is called the Dependency Ratio.

The dependency ratio for India is 85 and for Rajasthan it is 94. In other words, for every 100 persons, who can work and produce there is roughly an equal number of old persons and children, who cannot work but depend on them. Thus our working population has to carry a heavy burden. In fact the actual burden is even heavier because the entire population who is capable of working do not find employment. The very high dependency ratio in the state is mainly due to the high proportion of young people of the age group 0—14 in the population, which is an obstacle to economic development. Our workers have to spend a substantial part of their income on maintaining the aged and the children and cannot, therefore, save enough to invest in the development programmes of the country. At the district level the dependency ratio varies from 81 in Ajmer district to 104 in district of Jhunjhunun and Jalor as may be seen in the foregoing table.

Marital status

Early and universal marriage, specially of women, has been traditionally favoured in India which is reflected in the

statistics of marital status collected in the 1981 Census. The census classifies every one as never married, married, widowed, divorced or separated. According to the 1981 census, there were 79.3 lakh married males and 80.2 lakh married females in Rajasthan. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 59.1 lakh males and 60.2 lakh females. Of the 80.2 lakh married females, 59.8 lakh females were in the reproductive age group of 15—44. In 1971 there were 46.0 lakh married females in this reproductive age-group. The growth rate during the decade 1971—81 of married females in this reproductive age-group is 30.0 per cent which is lower than that of the general decadal growth rate of population 32.98. Table 4.8 presents the proportions of males and females in rural and urban areas by age, sex and marital status for the state as a whole.

It will be noticed from the said table that about 27.34 per cent of the males in the age-group 15—19 are married. The corresponding percentages in rural and urban areas of Rajasthan are 31.11 and 15.99. The proportion of married rises sharply to 64.53 per cent in the age-group 20—24. In rural as well as urban areas the similar trend of rise in married males in age group 20—24 is noticed.

Among females 18.31 per cent in the age-group 10—14 and 64.25 per cent in the age group 15—19 are married. In the rural areas one out of five females in the age-group 10—14 is married. Even in the urban areas one out of ten females in this age-group is married. It will also be noticed that both in rural and urban areas the proportion of widowed females increases sharply after age group 45—49.

A larger proportion of males are never married as compared to females. This compensates to a great extent the larger proportion of males in the population. The greater proportion of widows compared to widowers indicates a trend for more men to re-marry than women. This pattern is seen both in rural and urban areas. A slight fall in the proportion of widowed is discernible in 1981 compared to 1971. This may be mainly due to increased longevity of males and females during the decade and partly due to greater number of re-marriages. There is a fall in the proportion of never married during the decade in rural and urban areas as will be observed from Table 4.9 which provides percentage distribution of population of the state by marital status for 1971 and 1981 censuses.

TABLE 4.8

Percentage of married, widowed, divorced or separated population in each age-group by sex, 1981

Age-groups	Males / Females	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages ..	**Males**	**44.37**	**2.56**	**0.12**	**44.62**	**2.79**	**0.14**	**43.47**	**1 72**	**0.06**
	Females	**48.68**	**7.12**	**0.10**	**40.31**	**7.19**	**0.10**	**46.23**	**6.82**	**0.12**
0—9 . .	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 .	Males	8.12	0.07	0.01	9.14	0.08	0.01	4.07	0.03	..
	Females	18.31	0.07	0.01	20.33	0.09	0.01	10.31	0.02	0.01
15—19	Males	27.34	0.23	0.05	31.11	0.28	0·06	15.99	0.09	0.02
	Females	64.25	0.23	0.11	69.62	0.25	0.11	46.72	0.16	0.11
20—24 .	Males	64.53	0.63	0.21	70.15	0.75	0.25	49.73	0.31	0.09
	Females	94.71	0.52	0.22	97.04	0.52	0.22	87.17	0.52	0.23
25—29 . .	Males	88.40	1.00	0.32	89.27	1.19	0.40	85.77	0.42	0.10
	Females	97.94	1.11	0.25	98.46	1.07	0.23	96.14	1.25	0.31
30—34 .	Males	93.61	17.18	0.30	93.16	1.91	0.33	95.10	0.86	0.19
	Females	96.92	2.62	0.21	97.04	2.64	0.20	96.48	2.53	0.24
35—39 .	Males	94.53	2.50	0.32	93.96	2.82	0.38	96.47	1.40	0.12
	Females	95.52	4.17	0.19	95.67	4.09	0.18	94.97	4.50	0.21

TABLE 4.8—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40—44	Males	92.94	4.00	0.26	92.17	4.46	0.30	95.87	2.26	0.13
	Females	90.31	9.38	0.21	90.37	9.38	0.17	90.04	9.35	0.35
45—49	Males	92.23	5.19	0.18	91.48	5.77	0.18	95.06	2.99	0.15
	Females	88.23	11.54	0.13	88.74	11.09	0.13	86.13	13.37	0.15
50—54	Males	88.78	8.41	0.19	88.26	8.83	0.21	90.99	6.61	0.13
	Females	71.95	27.68	0.20	72.09	27.57	0.19	71.34	28.17	0.26
55—59	Males	87.58	9.65	0.15	86.89	10.14	0.16	90.31	7.70	0.09
	Females	73.48	26.34	0.08	74.43	25.44	0.09	69.45	30.17	0.05
60—64	Males	81.31	15.68	0.11	80.53	16.31	0.10	85.12	12.58	0.14
	Females	42.29	57.46	0.12	42.45	57.32	0.13	41.58	58.11	0.07
65—69	Males	78.17	18.83	0.18	77.65	19.20	0.17	80.47	17.20	0.24
	Females	43.51	56.30	0.06	44.49	55.35	0.08	39.38	60.36	..
70+	Males	67.48	29.51	0.15	66.99	29.93	0.18	69.73	27.61	0.03
	Females	20.70	78.94	0.08	20.56	79.10	0.10	21.26	78.28	..
Age not stated	Males	47.25	3.93	0.23	56.24	3.34	0.35	30.72	5.05	..
	Females	34.55	6.43	0.33	41.69	7.78	0.55	24.16	4.45	..
15—44	Females	88.54	2.37	0.19	90.41	2.41	0.18	81.87	2.22	0.23
15—49	Females	88.51	3.19	0.19	90.26	3.21	0.18	82.21	3.12	0.22

TABLE 4.9

Percentage distribution of population of the state by marital status for 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Marital Status	Year	Total		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never Married	1971	52.99	43.08	52.43	42.53	55.52	45.73
	1981	52.93	44·07	52.44	43.37	54.73	46.79
Married	1971	43.81	49.05	44.18	49.56	42.12	46.61
	1981	44.37	48.68	44.62	49.31	43.47	46.23
Widowed	1971	3.11	7.80	3.30	7.85	2.23	7.55
	1981	2.56	7.12	2.78	7.19	1.72	6.82
Divorced/Separated	1971	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02
	1981	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.06	0.12

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy is now considered one of the important bare necessities of human beings like food, shelter and clothes in modern times. To know the actual literates in our country as well as in all other census taking countries, this is the foremost question asked at the census from the time of its inception. Thus, literacy has occupied an important place in Indian census in some form or the other. Now question arises "who are the literates". According to the definition given by the United Nations and adopted almost all over the world, a person who can read and write is literate. Based on above definition, most of the advanced countries like United Kingdom, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Australia and New Zealand have attained 100 per cent literacy in their countries.

In India we have, however, set for a slightly more rigid definition for literates since 1961 onwards. We have considered literates to those persons who can both read and write with understanding. A child, below the age of 4 years, who goes to school and learns to read and write, cannot be counted a literate. Similarly a person who has the ability merely to sign his name, cannot qualify as a literate unless he should be able to read with facility and write a simple letter. But in some countries unlike India literacy is computed for persons of above 15 years of age.

To elaborate the actual position in respect of literacy in India/States/Union Territories in terms of its literacy ranks, growth of literacy, literacy by sex and residence, literacy among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literacy in important towns/cities in Rajasthan and persons attending schools and colleges etc. is essential to describe.

To start with, the first table given below highlights about the ranking in literacy rate among states/union territories of India during the 1971 and 1981 censuses. The percentages of literacy to total population is worked out from the total population which includes the infants in 0—4 age group both for

1971 and 1981 censuses. Therefore, for the purpose of discussion in this chapter, we shall confine ourselves to the gross rates based on total population (inclusive of 0—4 age group) related to our state and other States/Union territories.

TABLE 5.1

Ranking in literacy rate among States and Union-Territories

India/States/UTs	Percentage of Literates to total population (including 0—4 age group) 1971	Rank in Literacy 1971	Percentage of Literates to total population (including 0—4 age group) 1981	Rank in Literacy 1981
1	2	3	4	5
INDIA	29.48		36.23	
States :				
1. Andhra Pradesh .	24.57	22	29.94	23
2. Bihar . . .	19.94	25	26.20	28
3. Gujarat . . .	35.79	11	43.70	11
4. Haryana . . .	26.89	20	36.14	19
5. Himachal Pradesh .	31.96	15	42.48	13
6. Jammu & Kashmir .	18.58	27	26.67	27
7. Karnataka . .	31.52	16	33.46	18
8. Kerala . .	60.42	2	70.42	1
9. Madhya Pradesh .	22.14	23	27.87	24
10. Maharashtra . .	39.18	10	47.18	9
11. Manipur . . .	32.91	14	41.35	15
12. Meghalaya . .	29.49	18	34.08	21
13. Nagaland . . .	27.40	19	42.57	12
14. Orissa . . .	26.18	21	34.23	20
15. Punjab . . .	33.67	12	40.86	17
16. RAJASTHAN . .	19.07	26	24.38	29
17. Sikkim . . .	17.74	28	34.05	22
18. Tamil Nadu . .	39.46	9	46.76	10
19. Tripura . . .	30.98	17	42.12	14
20. Uttar Pradesh . .	21.70	24	27.16	25
21. West Bengal . .	33.20	13	40.94	16
Union Territories :				
1. A. & N. Island . .	43.59	8	51.56	8
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	11.29	30	20.79	30

TABLE 5.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
3. Chandigarh . .	61.56	1	64.79	2
4. D. & N. Haveli . .	14.97	29	26.67	26
5. Delhi . . .	56.61	3	61.54	3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu .	44.75	6	56.66	5
7. Lakshadweep . .	43.66	7	55.07	7
8. Mizoram . .	53.79	4	59.88	4
9. Pondicherry . .	46.02	5	55.85	6

The above table shows that literacy rate in India was recorded 36.23 per cent in 1981 census against the 29.48 per cent in 1971 census. As regards States/Union territories, Kerala jumps from second rank in 1971 census to first rank in 1981 census, leaving behind Chandigarh at the second place which was at the first position in 1971 census. The percentage literacy of Kerala accounts for 70.42 which is almost double of all India literacy of 36.23 per cent in 1981 census.

During 1971 census, Chandigarh (61.56), Kerala (60.42), Delhi (56.61), Mizoram (53.79) and Pondicherry (46.02) were among the first five States/Union territories assigned with the highest rank in order whereas Arunachal Pradesh (11.29), D&N Haveli (14.97), Sikkim (17.74), J&K (18.58), and Rajasthan (19.07) were having lowest ranks. Similarly in 1981 census first five ranks have been recorded for Kerala (70.42), Chandigarh (64.79), Delhi (61.54), Mizoram (59.88) and Pondicherry (55.85) while Arunachal Pradesh (20.79), Rajasthan (24.39), Bihar (26.30), J&K (26.67) and D&N Haveli (26.67) have got the lowest ranks.

This reveals that Rajasthan has decreased its rank from 26 in 1971 Census to 29 in 1981 Census. However, its percentage of literacy has gone up from 19.07 in 1971 to 24.38 in 1981.

Thus we have noticed that in 1981 census Kerala State is far ahead of other States/Union territories with the literacy figure of 70.42 per cent. The Union Territories namely Chandigarh, Delhi, Mizoram, Goa, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep and A.N. Islands have more than 50 per cent literates while the remaining States and Union Territories

have literacy rates ranging from 20.79 in Arunachal Pradesh to 47.18 in Maharashtra. Our state Rajasthan is the lowest in rank of literacy amongst the States. The only Union Territory—Arunachal Pradesh is lagging behind Rajasthan.

TABLE 5.2

Growth rate of literates in States/Union territories during 1961—71 and 1971—81

India/States/ Union territories	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3
INDIA	***53.41***	***53.23***
States :		
1. Andhra Pradesh	40.16	50.00
2. Bihar	31.47	63.03
3. Gujarat	52.08	55.89
4. Haryana	78.46	73.01
5. Himachal Pradesh	84.92	64.43
6. *Jammu & Kashmir*	118.44	86.11
7. Karnakaka	54.16	54.66
8. Kerala	62.87	38.97
9. Madhya Pradesh	66.34	57.70
10. Maharashtra	67.49	49.96
11. Manipur	48.81	66.42
12. Mehgalaya	44.04	52.59
13. Nagaland	114.04	133.10
14. Orissa	51.15	57.12
15. Punjab	53.23	50.38
16. RAJASTHAN	60.31	70.00
17. Sikkim	86.16	189.38
18. Tamil Nadu	53.64	39.25
19. Tripura	108.52	79.39
20. Uttar Pradesh	47.34	57.01
21. West Bengal	43.87	51.88
Union Territories :		
1. A. N. Island	134.84	93.90
2. Arunachal Pradesh	119.84	148.78
3. Chandigarh	158.73	84.74
4. D.N. Haveli	102.09	149.03
5. Delhi	64.13	66.33
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	99.19	60.41
7. Lakshadweep	147.58	59.59
8. Mizoram	52.69	65.38
9. Pondicherry	57.12	55.54

While examining the percentage growth of literates between 1961—71 and 1971—81 at all India level we have noticed a slight decreases in growth rate during the period

1971—81 (53.23) as compared to 1961—71 (53.41). As far as states and union territories are concerned, we have encouraging growth among literates during the above mentioned period.

The Chandigarh U.T. has gained the highest percentage growth rate of 158.73 during the period 1961-71 and this is followed by Lakshadweep (147.58), A.N. Islands (134.84), Arunachal Pradesh (119.84), Jammu & Kashmir (118.44), Nagaland (114.04), Tripura (108.52) and D&N Haveli (102.09), whereas Bihar (31.47) and Andhra Pradesh (40.16) are having the lowest percentage of growth rate of literates.

On the other hand the percentage growth among the literates during 1971-81, Sikkim ranks first with the percentage growth rate of 189.38. The second, third and fourth places are bagged by D. & N. Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland with the percentages of 149.03, 148.78 and 133.10 respectively. While Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have got the lowest growth rate among literates with the percentage figures of 38.97, 39.25 and 49.96 respectively, it is surprising to note that Kerala who ranks first in literacy rate in 1981 census, gains the lowest percentage growth rate among literates in 1971-81 as mentioned in the table above. This is because of the fact that the scope of improving literacy is less in Kerala which is already having a higher literacy rate.

The rest of 27 states/union territories fall under the percentage growth rate between 50 to 100 per cent in 1971-81 as against 23 states/union territories in 1961-71. This all shows that there is a start of revolution among the people of India in the sphere of literacy due to extensive and intensive policies of government in respect of education.

A glance through the table 5.3 reveals that percentage of female literates is about one third of male literates in Rajasthan. Likewise literacy by residence is quite low in rural areas. Only 5.46 per cent females are literates against 29.65 per cent male literates. Similarly in urban areas the percentage of female literates is very low as compared to male literates which accounts for 34.45 for females and 60.55 for male literates. In short, against every three males one female is literate in Rajasthan.

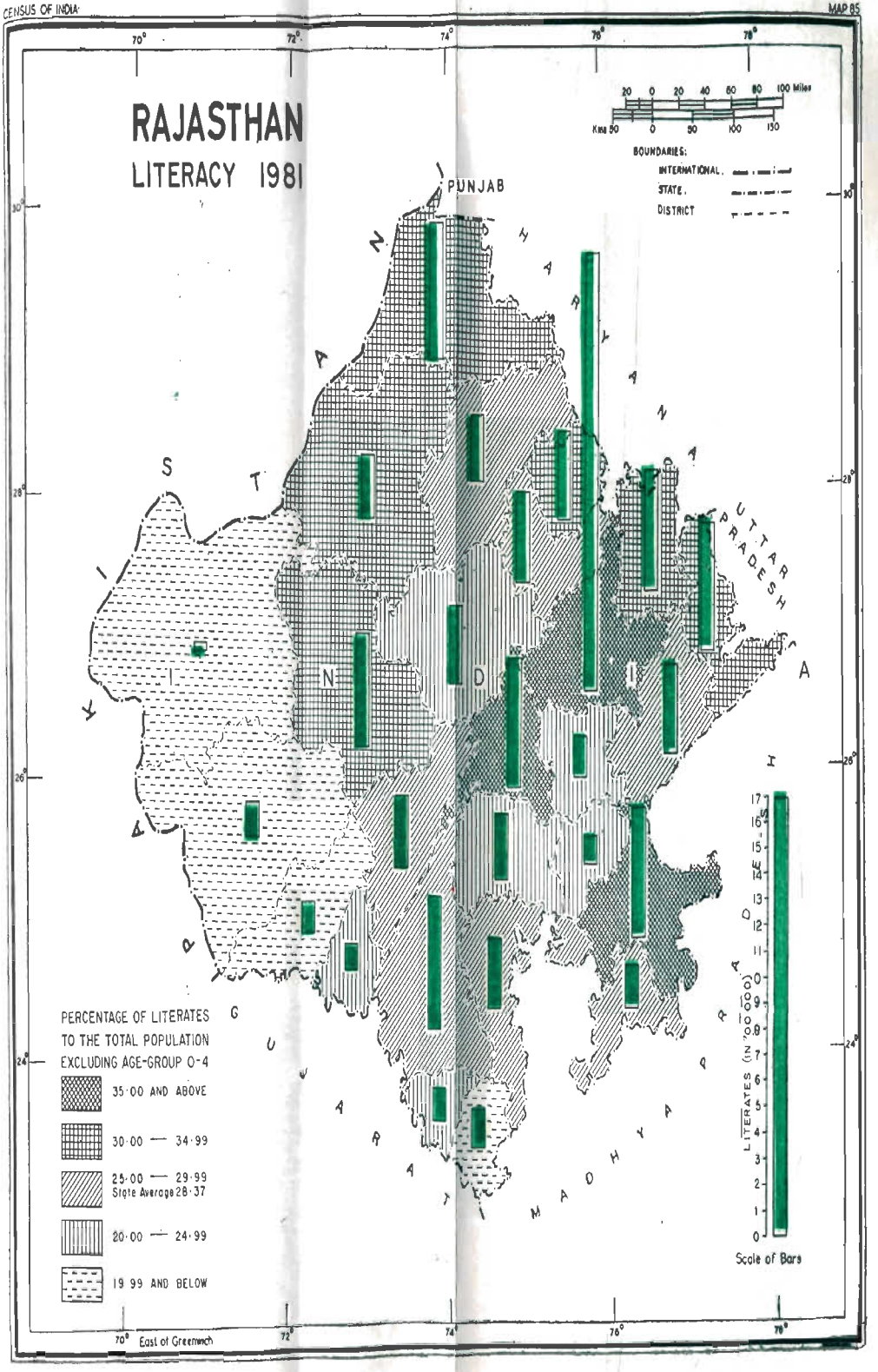

RAJASTHAN
LITERACY 1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
Miles
Kms
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
35·00 AND ABOVE
30·00 — 34·99
25·00 — 29·99
State Average 28·37
20·00 — 24·99
19·99 AND BELOW
LITERATES (IN '00 000)
Scale of Bars
East of Greenwich

TABLE 5.3

Literacy rate by sex and residence in the Districts of Rajasthan during 1981 Census

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literacy		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN . . .	**T**	**24.38**	**36.30**	**11.42**
	R	**17.99**	**29.65**	**5.46**
	U	**48.35**	**69.55**	**24.45**
Ganganagar . . .	T	26.03	36.41	14.16
	R	20.48	30.88	5.78
	U	47.40	56.94	35.78
Bikaner	T	28.20	37.66	17.57
	R	13.51	21.96	4.19
	U	50.70	61.27	37.55
Churu	T	21.86	33.34	9.[illegible]1
	R	14.62	25.37	3.38
	U	39.37	52.58	25.44
Jhunjhunun . . .	T	28.61	45.07	11.40
	R	25.76	42.49	8.50
	U	39.50	54.63	22.38
Alwar	T	26.53	40.05	11.38
	R	22.87	36.44	7.79
	U	55.93	68.05	41.40
Bharatpur . . .	T	26.05	39.33	10.08
	R	20.24	35.88	5.76
	U	44.56	56.23	30.78
Sawai Madhopur . .	T	23.23	36.30	8.16
	R	20.00	32.86	6.18
	U	44.09	58.43	27.15
Jaipur	T	31.40	44.11	17.18
	R	20.64	33.47	5.28
	U	51.12	62.14	38.39
Sikar	T	25.43	41.16	9.08
	R	22.43	38.28	5.01
	U	37.23	52.44	21.25
Ajmer	T	35.30	47.65	21.92
	R	12.48	21.73	3.82
	U	51.86	68.29	34.09
Tonk	T	29.56	21.96	8.28
	R	16.51	27.48	4.76
	U	38.58	51.69	24.19

TABLE 5.3—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Jaisalmer	T	15.80	24.35	5.25
	R	10.55	17.93	1.57
	U	49.31	63.62	30.10
Jodhpur	T	26.64	37.71	14.47
	R	14.24	24.91	2.74
	U	49.91	61.06	37.17
Nagaur	T	19.38	31.13	7.11
	R	16.58	27.95	4.81
	U	35.78	49.29	21.00
Pali	T	21.87	34.21	8.83
	R	17.96	29.65	5.79
	U	39.17	53.66	22.82
Barmer	T	12.29	20.04	3.71
	R	9.33	16.22	1.77
	U	42.97	58.03	24.83
Jalor	T	13.70	22.43	4.43
	R	11.47	19.56	2.94
	U	39.08	53.97	22.13
Sirohi	T	20.07	29.84	9.92
	R	13.47	21.93	4.84
	U	50.36	64.29	34.54
Bhilwara	T	19.79	29.97	8.97
	R	15.54	25.06	5.49
	U	45.10	58.56	30.23
Udaipur	T	22.01	33.02	10.76
	R	15.79	26.31	5.21
	U	57.11	68.74	43.97
Chittaurgarh . . .	T	21.94	33.91	9.35
	R	17.38	28.86	5.43
	U	51.99	66.02	36.22
Dungarpur . . .	T	18.52	29.54	7.97
	R	15.88	26.65	5.68
	U	56.63	68.10	43.89
Banswara	T	16.85	26.05	7.50
	R	14.03	23.03	4.96
	U	59.29	69.02	48.22
Bundi	T	20.14	30.10	8.92
	R	15.01	24.21	4.62
	U	45.19	58.90	29.82
Kota	T	32.33	45.96	17.39
	R	22.80	36.73	7.41
	U	53.25	65.11	39.34
Jhalawar . . .	T	22.11	34.01	9.27
	R	18.11	29.88	5.44
	U	52.47	64.88	38.70

At the district level, the highest percentage of literacy, both for males and females, are recorded in Ajmer with the percentage figures of 47.65 and 21.92 respectively. This is followed by Kota (45.96), Jhunjhunun (45.07) and Jaipur (44.11) in case of male literates against Bikaner (17.57), Kota (17.39) and Jaipur (17.18) in case of female literates in 1981. It is astonishing to note that Jaipur is placed at the fourth place in respect of both for male and female literates inspite of the fact that Jaipur is the capital of our state and many educational and professional institutions are in existence here.

The distribution of literates between rural and urban areas highlights that highest number of male literates reside in Jhunjhunun (42.49) which is followed by districts Sikar (38.28), Kota (36.73) and Alwar (36.44) in rural areas. Whereas in urban areas Banswara (69.02) has the highest number of male literates and this is followed by districts Udaipur (68.74), Ajmer (68.20) and Dungarpur (68.10).

On the contrary the highest female literates are living in Ganganagar (8.78) followed by Jhunjhunun (8.50), Alwar (7.79) and Sikar (6.01) in rural areas as against Banswara (48.22), Ajmer (44.09), Udaipur (43.97) and Dungarpur (43.89) in respect of urban areas.

We have already explained the percentage growth of literates during 1961-71 and 1971-81. Now we shall illustrate the percentage increase in literacy during 1971-81 in respect of our State and its districts in the following table :

TABLE 5.4

Percentage increase in Literacy, 1971—81

State/District	Growth rate
1	2
RAJASTHAN	**27.84**
1. Ganganagar	23.93
2. Bikaner	9.22
3. Churu	15.30
4. Jhunjhunun	23.05
5. Alwar	34.47

TABLE 5.4—*contd.*

1	2
6. Bharatpur	+37.03
7. Sawai Madhopur	+42.60
8. Jaipur	+32.32
9. Sikar	+29.63
10. Ajmer	+16.50
11. Tonk	+33.84
12. Jaisalmer	+17.82
13. Jodhpur	+24.60
14. Nagaur	+28.43
15. Pali	+27.15
16. Barmer	+16.16
17. Jalor	+35.24
18. Sirohi	+19.61
19. Banswara	+31.06
20. Udaipur	+26.42
21. Chittaurgarh	+25.53
22. Dungarpur	+29.42
23. Banswara	+35.67
24. Bundi	+25.80
25. Kota	+27.89
26. Jhalawar	+25.91

It is observed that Rajasthan has recorded 27.84 per cent increase in literacy during 1971-81 which is higher than the percentages recorded for its 12 districts. Over and above Sawai Madhopur has gained the highest percentage of 42.60 whereas Bharatpur, Banswara, Jalor and Alwar have got the second, third, fourth and fifth places with the percentage figures of 37.03, 35.67, 35.24 and 34.47 respectively.

The lowest percentage increase in literacy is recorded as 9.22 in Bikaner preceded by Churu and Ajmer with the percentage figures of 15.30 and 16.50 respectively.

TABLE 5.5

Percentage of literacy in cities

Name of important Towns	1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaipur U.A. . .	47.59	57.89	35.58	54.64	64.53	43.14
Jodhpur . . .	46.91	57.41	34.65	51.90	62 26	40.01
Ajmer . . .	58.78	69.50	46.69	60.47	70.63	49.17
Kota . . .	48.73	59.85	35.11	56.07	66.90	43.13
Bikaner U.A. .	46.97	58.40	33.91	52.35	63.12	39.66
Udaipur . .	53.75	64.03	31.58	62.41	72.33	50.80
Alwar . . .	48.45	60.17	33.37	58.14	69.81	43.95
Ganganagar . .	—	—	—	55.89	64.14	45.42
Bhilwara . .	—	—	—	48.03	60.66	33.80
Bharatpur . .	—	—	—	51.14	61.88	38.26
Sikar . . .	—	—	—	39.09	53.21	23.65

After having reviewed the literacy among the urban population which is generally found high as compared to rural population in the state and its districts as illustrated in the preceding table. now let we may explain the cross section of literacy among the cities of the state having population of one lakh and above during 1971 and 1981 censuses.

In 1971 census, of the seven cities, Ajmer stands first with a literacy rate as high as 58.78 per cent while Udaipur (53.75), Kota (48.73) and Alwar (48.45) stood second, third and fourth respectively. The Jaipur City, the capital of this state holds 47.59 per cent literates followed by Bikaner (46.97) and Jodhpur (46.91).

While in 1981, of the eleven cities, Udaipur jumps to first place leaving behind Ajmer which had the highest percentage of literates in 1971. Besides Udaipur, Ajmer is also happen to be the City having 60.47 per cent literates. Except Bhilwara and Sikar all other remaining cities hold the literacy percentages between 50 to 60 in 1981.

In case of male and female literacy, Ajmer City again stands first with the percentages of 69.50 and 46.69 for the

males and females respectively in 1971 as against Udaipur with the percentage of 72.33 and 50.80 for its male and female literates respectively in 1981.

To know the real development and benefits gained by intensive and extensive policies in respect of education, we have to study the all round developments among downtrodden communities (schedule castes and scheduled tribes) living in the state. For that purpose we have worked out literacy rate among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes alongwith general population in the following table :

TABEE 5.6

Literacy rate among Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and in General population in Rajasthan during 1971 and 1981 Censuses

State/District	1971			1981		
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN .	**9.1**	**6.5**	**19.07**	**14.04**	**10.27**	**24.38**
1. Ganganagar .	6.2	17.0	20.19	9.29	23.91	26.03
2. Bikaner . .	7.2	34.3	25.82	9.31	21.99	28.20
3. Churu . .	5.7	11.5	18.96	7.89	17.25	21.86
4. Jhunjhunun .	12.9	14.1	23.25	18.42	21.61	28.61
5. Alwar . .	9.9	9.6	19.73	16.98	17.09	26.53
6. Bharatpur .	9.9	12.8	19.01	16.59	21.03	26.05
7. Sawai Madhopur	8.3	10.4	16.29	14.96	17.72	23.23
8. Jaipur . .	12.2	8.2	23.73	19.22	15.64	31.40
9. Sikar . .	9.9	13.1	19.61	16.22	19.86	25.43
10. Ajmer . .	19.4	6.4	30.30	24.22	14.37	35.30
11. Tonk . .	8.2	7.0	15.36	13.35	11.35	20.56
12. Jaisalmer . .	7.0	2.6	13.41	9.51	3.84	15.80
13. Jodhpur . .	8.5	2.7	21.38	12.63	6.05	26.64
14. Nagaur . .	5.2	5.9	15.09	8.55	16.19	19.38
15. Pali . . .	9.2	3.2	17.20	13.95	5.21	21.29
16. Barmer . .	5.2	2.4	10.58	6.73	2.94	12.29
17. Jalor . .	3.9	1.3	10.13	7.07	2.21	13.70
18. Sirohi . .	6.0	3.1	16.78	12.24	4.13	20.07
19. Bhilwara . .	6.4	3.7	15.10	10.27	5.98	19.79

TABLE 5.6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. Udaipur . .	10.9	3.9	17.41	18.21	5.98	22.01
21. Chittaurgarh .	8.3	3.2	17.52	13.57	5.42	21.95
22. Dungarpur .	8.3	6.8	14.31	15.16	9.66	18.52
23. Banswara . .	6.8	5.7	12.42	13.53	8.44	16.85
24. Bundi . .	8.0	8.3	16.01	11.67	11.25	20.14
25. Kota . .	12.4	11.8	25.28	19.16	16.25	32.33
26. Jhalawar . .	7.3	8.5	17.56	11.82	12.33	22.11

In 1971, the literacy rate for general population was 19.07 per cent against 9.1 and 6.5 for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively in Rajasthan. Whereas in 1981 it increased to 24.38 per cent for general and 14.04 and 10.27 per cent for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively.

The further analysis at the district level reveals that the highest 19.4 per cent of literacy among scheduled caste is reported by Ajmer which is followed by Jhunjhunun, Kota and Jaipur with the percentages of 12.9, 12.4 and 12.3 respectively, as compared to 34.3, 17.0 and 14.1 per cent scheduled tribes in Bikaner, Ganganagar, and Jhunjhunun districts respectively. Like scheduled castes, Ajmer district also recorded the highest 30.30 per cent of literacy among general population during 1971 census.

While examining the literacy rate during 1981 census among scheduled castes and general population, it is observed that Ajmer retains its first position. The second and third places are bagged by Jaipur and Kota districts in respect of scheduled castes. Among scheduled tribes, Ganganagar got first place with the percentage figures of 23.91 leaving behind Bikaner at the second place reducing its percentage of literacy from 34.3 in 1971 to 21.99 in 1981. The third and fourth places are attained by Jhunjhunun and Bharatpur districts with the percentage figures of 21.61 and 21.03 respectively.

Thus, it is observed that literacy rate in Rajasthan is quite low as compared to all India literacy rate as well as literacy rate of other states and union territories. This fact is directly affected by how many persons attend schools and colleges in the state. In the following table we shall be explaining the above fact :

TABLE 5.7

Persons attending school and college by sex and residence in Rajasthan in 1981

	Total Population			Total persons attending school			Total persons attending college		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RAJASTHAN . .	34,261,862	17,854,154	16,407,708	4,171,467 (12.18)	3,214,320 (18.00)	957,147 (5.83)	64,317 (0.19)	50,093 (0.28)	14,224 (0.09)
RURAL . .	27,051,354	14,013,454	13,037,900	2,623,058 (9.70)	2,220,674 (15.85)	402,384 (3.09)	10,622 (0.04)	9,506 (0.07)	1,116 (0.01)
URBAN . .	7,210,508	3,840,700	3,369,808	154,809 (21.47)	993,646 (25.87)	554,763 (16.46)	53,695 (0.74)	40,587 (1.00)	13,108 (0.39)

The above table shows that out of 34,261,862 persons, only 4,235,784 persons are either attending schools or colleges. Whereas of the 17,854,154 males and 16,407,708 females, only 3,264,413 males and 971,271 females are attending either schools or colleges.

If we further distribute persons by sex and attending either schools or colleges we find that 4,171,467 persons are attending schools as against 64,317 persons attending colleges. This accounts for 12.18 and 0.19 per cent to total population respectively. Of the total person attending schools there are 3,214,320 males and 957,147 females as against 50,093 males and 14,224 females who are attending the colleges.

On further classification of the persons attending schools or colleges in rural and urban areas, we find 2,623,058 and 10,622 persons attending schools and colleges respectively in rural areas contributing 9.70 and 0.04 per cent to total population for schools and colleges respectively.

Of the total females, 402,384 and 1,116 females are attending schools and colleges respectively as against 2,220,674 and 9,506 males. This accounts for 15.84 per cent and 0.07 per cent to total population in respect of males attending schools and colleges respectively, whereas 3.09 per cent and 0.01 per cent females are attending schools and colleges respectively.

In case of urban areas, 1,602,104 persons attend schools and colleges in all in which 1,548,409 persons attend schools and 53,695 attend colleges. This accounts for 21.47 and 0.74 per cent respectively of total population. Of the total persons attending schools in urban areas 993,646 males and 554,76[illegible] females attend schools as against 46,587 males and 13,108 females attend colleges.

This all shows that persons attending colleges are negligible in both rural as well as in urban areas, as compared to persons attending schools in Rajasthan.

CHAPTER VI
LANGUAGES SPOKEN

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 34,261,862 in the State, the institutional population is only 126,161 constituting 0.37 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The row returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.

TABLE 6.1

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Sl. No.	Language	No. of speakers
1.	Assamese	289
2.	Bengali	14,907
3.	Gujarati	45,154
4.	Hindi	30,685,887
5.	Kannada	1,088
6.	Kashmiri	407
7.	Malayalam	12,679
8.	Marathi	11,330
9.	Oriya	6,983
10.	Punjabi	723,422
11.	Sanskrit	85
12.	Sindhi	281,986
13.	Tamil	5,117
14.	Telugu	4,007
15.	Urdu	725,402

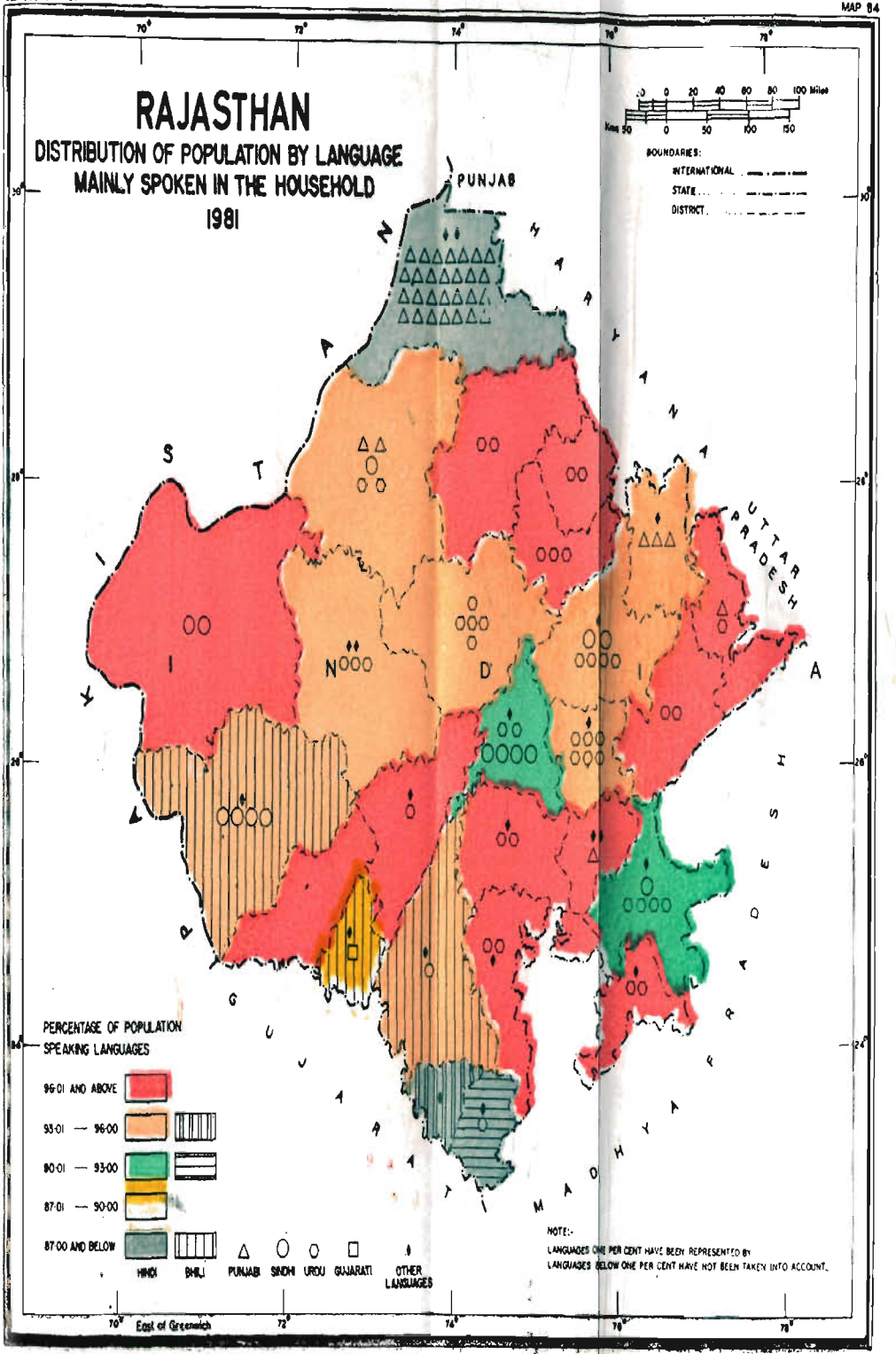

RAJASTHAN
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LANGUAGE
MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD
1981
PUNJAB
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING LANGUAGES
96·01 AND ABOVE
93·01 — 96·00
90·01 — 93·00
87·01 — 90·00
87·00 AND BELOW
HINDI
BHILI
PUNJABI
SINDHI
URDU
GUJARATI
OTHER LANGUAGES
NOTE:-
LANGUAGES ONE PER CENT HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED BY
LANGUAGES BELOW ONE PER CENT HAVE NOT BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
East of Greenwich

TABLE 6.2

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (Inclusive of Variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Sl. No.	Language	Number of speakers
1.	Arabic/Arbi	665
2.	Bhili/Bhilodi	1,585,113
3.	Bodo/Boro	4
4.	Coorgi/Kodagu	18
5.	Dogri	1,175
6.	English	1,574
7.	Gondi	76
8.	Gorkhali/Nepali	2,758
9.	Khandeshi	61
10.	Kharia	4
11.	Konkani	54
12.	Kurukh/Oraon	12
13.	Lahnda	2,898
14.	Lushai/Mizo	5
15.	Manipuri/Meithei	37
16.	Munda	23
17.	Mundari	258
18.	Santali	23
19.	Tibetan	1
20.	Tripuri	2
21.	Tulu	10
22.	Other Languages	21,784

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 34,135,701 in the State 32,518,743 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 95.26 per cent and 1,616,958 are the speakers of other languages constituting 4.74 per cent to total household population.

In both the tables variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable

variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A & B languages are shown below :

PART 'A'

GUJARATI . .	Saurashtra
HINDI . . .	Awadhi; Bagri—Rajasthani; Banjari; Bhojpuri; Braj—Bhasha; Bundeli/Bundel—Khandi; Chhattisgarhi; Dhundhari; Garwali; Gojri, Harauti; Haryanvi; Kangri; Khariboli; Kumauni; Labani; Magadhi/Magahi : Maithili; Malvi, Marwari; Mewari; Mewati; Nimadi; Pahari*; Rajasthani; Sadri; Sondwari.
KANNADA .	Badaga
ORIYA . .	Relli
PUNJABI . .	Bagri
SINDHI . .	Kachchhi

**Pahari* is a combination of various speeches spoken over long stretches of areas where the speakers preferred to give a general name as Pahari.

PART 'B'

BHILI/BHILODI .	Baori; Chodhari; Dhodia; Gamti/Gavit; Garasia; Kokna/Kokni/Kukna; Rathi; Wagdi.
KHANDESHI .	Gujari-Khandeshi
LAHNDA . .	Multani

All other returns falling under Part 'B' and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the Category 'Other Languages occurring as the last entry in Table 6.2

CHAPTER VII
RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristic of the population. In a secular state like India several religions have thrived and every decennial census provides an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people. Data on religion yielded by the census are of great importance to the public as well as the scholars. The data on religion may be of special interest for Sociologists who may be keen in analysing the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy, migration, marriage, economic conditions etc. At census enumeration a veriety of answers might have been provided to the question on religion, some spurious and some being merely sects of a major religion. To avoid any controversies or biasness, the census enumerator had specific instructions to record the religion as actually returned by the respondent. Where a person said that he had no religion it was recorded accordingly.

Religions in India

In India there are many religions and faiths. However, there are six main religions and according to the order of their numerical strength at the national level these are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. 1981 Census data on religion which has been discussed in this chapter are based on the religion of the head of household as collected in the household schedule in respect of normal and houseless households and on the religion of the individuals as returned in the Individual Slips in respect of institutional households. These limitations may be borne in mind while comparing the data on religion of 1981 Census with those of earlier censuses. The number of persons belonging to each of these major religious communities and their proportion to total population is indicated in the table 7.1.

We can see from this table that a very high proportion of the people of India are Hindus. The other religious groups are much smaller. We might note, incidentally, that we have the third largest Muslim population in the world. Indonesia being the first and Bangladesh the second.

TABLE 7.1

Distribution of Population of India by major Religious communities

Religious community	Population	Proportion to total population (in per cent)
1	2	3
Hindus	549,779,481	82.63
Muslims	75,512,439	11.36
Christians	16,165,447	2.43
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96
Buddhists	4,719,796	0.71
Jains	3,206,038	0.48
Others (including religion not stated) .	2,826,502	0.43
	665,287,849	100.00

Let us now discuss the proportionate strength of the important religious communities in the country as a whole and in various states and union territories. The table below provides this information :

TABLE 7.2

Proportion of Religious communities to total Population in States and Union Territories, 1981

State/Union Territory	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States :						
1. Andhra Pradesh	88.75	8.47	0.03	0.03	2.68	0.02
2. Bihar . .	82.97	14.13	0.04	0.11	1.06	N
3. Gujarat . .	89.53	8.53	1.37	0.07	0.39	0.02
4. Haryana . .	89.36	4.05	0.27	6.21	0.09	0.01
5. Himachal Pradesh	95.77	1.63	0.02	1.22	0.09	1.23
6. Jammu & Kashmir	32.24	64.19	0.03	2.23	0.14	1.17
7. Karnataka .	85.77	11.21	0.77	0.02	2.08	0.11
8. Kerala . .	58.15	21.25	0.02	0.01	20.56	N
9. Madhya Pradesh	92.96	4.80	0.85	0.27	0.68	0.14

TABLE 7.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Maharashtra .	81.40	9.25	1.50	0.17	1 27	6.28
11. Manipur . .	60.04	6.99	0.07	0.07	29.68	0.03
12. Meghalaya .	18.03	3.10	0.04	0.13	52.62	0.20
13. Nagaland .	14.36	1.52	0.15	0.10	80.21	0.07
14. Orissa . .	95.42	1.60	0.03	0.05	1.82	0.03
15. Punjab . .	36.93	1.00	0.16	60.75	1.10	N
16. Rajasthan .	89.32	7.28	1.82	1.44	0.12	0.01
17. Sikkim . .	67.25	1.03	0.03	0.10	2.22	28.71
18. Tamil Nadu .	88.86	5.21	0.10	0.01	5.78	N
19. Tripura . .	89.34	6.75	0.02	0.01	1.21	2.67
20. Uttar Pradesh .	83.31	15.93	0.13	0.41	0.55	0.05
21. West Bengal .	76.96	21.51	0.07	0.09	0.59	0.29
Union Territories :						
1. A & N Islands .	64.53	8.58	N	0.52	25.58	0.07
2. Arunachal Pradesh	29.24	0.80	0.01	0.19	4.32	13.69
3. Chandigarh .	75.27	2.02	0.42	21.11	0.99	0.10
4. D & N Haveli .	95.56	1.86	0.36	0.01	1.95	0.18
5. Delhi . .	83.60	7.75	1.19	6.33	0.99	0 11
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	65.90	4.46	0.06	0.13	29.28	0.03
7. Lakshadweep .	4.47	94.84	—	—	0.66	—
8. Mizoram . .	7.14	0.45	N	0.09	83.81	8.19
9. Pondicherry .	84.97	6.06	0.05	N	8.26	0.01

It will be observed that in Rajasthan as well as other states of India, except Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Mizoram, where the followers of Hinduism have the second place except in the case of Mizoram (UT) where the Buddhists have the second place, majority of the population belongs to the followers of Hinduism. Islam in Jammu & Kashmir and the union territory of Lakshadweep; and Christianity in Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram (UT) has an absolute majority of their followers. Majority of population in Punjab professes the Sikh religion.

The Muslims constitute the second largest community in Rajasthan as well as in State namely Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat,

Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and union territory of Delhi. Buddhists have some sizeable strength (28.71) only in Sikkim. The highest proportionate strength of Jains (1.82) is found in Rajasthan.

It will also be interesting to examine as to how much Rajasthan and other states contribute to the total population belonging to various important religious communities in the country with the aid of the table below :

TABLE 7.3

Proportionate distribution of followers of major religions in India by states, 1981

India/State/Union Territory	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA . . .	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
States :						
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.65	6.00	0.58	0.12	8.87	0.27
2. Bihar . .	10.55	13.08	0.86	0.60	4.58	0.06
3. Gujarat . .	5.55	3.85	14.59	0.17	0.82	0.16
4. Haryana . .	2.10	0.69	1.11	6.13	0.08	0.02
5. Himachal Pradesh	0.75	0.09	0.03	0.40	0.02	1.12
6. Jammu & Kashmir	0.35	5.09	0.05	1.02	0.05	1.48
7. Karnataka .	5.80	5.44	9.29	0.05	4.73	0.89
8. Kerala . .	2.69	7.16	0.11	0.01	32.38	N
9. Madhya Pradesh	8.82	3.31	13.88	1.09	2.18	1.60
10. Maharashtra .	9.30	7.69	29.30	0.82	4.92	83.61
11. Manipur . .	0.16	0.13	0.03	0.01	2.61	0.01
12. Meghalaya .	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	4.35	0.06
13. Nagaland .	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01	3.85	0.01
14. Orissa . .	4.58	0.56	0.21	0.11	2.97	0.17
15. Punjab . .	1.13	0.22	0.84	77.99	1.14	0.02
16. RAJASTHAN .	5.57	3.30	19.47	3.77	0.24	0.09
17. Sikkim . .	0.04	0.01	N	N	0.04	1.92
18. Tamil Nadu .	7.82	3.34	1.55	0.03	17.31	0.02
19. Tripura . .	0.33	0.18	0.01	N	0.15	1.16
20. Uttar Pradesh .	16.80	23.38	4.41	3.51	1.00	1.16
21. West Bengal .	7.64	15.55	1.21	0.38	1.98	3.31
Union Territories :						
1. A & N Islands .	0.02	0.02	N	0.01	0.30	N
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.01	N	0.01	0.17	1.83
3. Chandigarh .	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.73	0.03	0.01
4. D & N Haveli .	0.02	N	0.01	N	0.01	N
5. Delhi . .	0.95	0.64	2.31	3.01	0.38	0.15
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	0.13	0.07	0.02	0.01	1.97	0.01
7. Lakshadweep .	N	0.05	..	..	N	..
8. Mizoram . .	0.01	N	N	N	2.56	0.86
9. Pondicherry .	0.09	0.05	0.01	N	0.31	N

To the total Hindu population of the country, Rajasthan contribute about 5.57 per cent. Largest contribution is, however, made by Uttar Pradesh (16.80) followed by Bihar (10.55), Maharashtra (9.30) and Madhya Pradesh (8.82). Uttar Pradesh also contribute the highest (23.38) to the country's muslim population followed by West Bengal (15.55), Bihar (13.08), Maharashtra (7.69); Rajasthan's share being 3.30 per cent. Kerala contributes the largest share (32.38) to India's Chirstian population followed by Tamil Nadu (17.31), Andhra Pradesh (8.87) and Maharashtra (4.92); the contribution of Rajasthan being 0.24 per cent only. Punjab is the home-land of the Sikhs, where about 78 per cent of the total Sikh population resides. Other major contributors to Sikh population in India are Haryana (6.13), Rajasthan (3.77) and Uttar Pradesh (3.51 per cent). The bulk of the Buddhists are found in Maharashtra which contributes 83.61 per cent of the total Buddhists in India followed by West Bengal (3.31), Sikkim (1.92), Arunachal Pradesh UT (1.83), Madhya Pradesh (1.60) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.48); Rajasthan's contribution is only 0.09 per cent. To the total population of Jains in India, Maharashtra contributes the highest (29.30) followed by Rajasthan (19.47), Gujarat (14.59) and Madhya Pradesh (13.88) per cent.

Major Religions in Rajasthan

The Hindus constitute the great majority of our population and out of our total population of 34,261,862 persons as many as 30,603,970 are the followers of Hinduism. The second biggest community consisting of 2,492,145 persons belongs to Islam. Jainism has 624,317 adherants. Sikhism 492,818, Christianity 39,568 and Buddhism 4,427. The remaining 4,617 belong to other faiths and persuations. The distribution of our population by major religious communities is indicated in table 7.4.

We can see from this table that a very high proportion of the people in Rajasthan are Hindus. The numbers under the other religions are very much small. Followers of Christianity, Buddhism and other religious persuations together constitute less than half a per cent. In the case of Hindus and Jains our proportion is greater than the All-India averages while in the case of Buddhist and Christians our proportions are much smaller than the country's average. The population

of Jains in our state is comparatively high. We saw earlier that Rajasthan state contributes nearly 19 per cent of the Jains in the country, which is next to Maharashtra.

TABLE 7.4

Distribution of Population in Rajasthan by Religious Communities

Religious communities	Population	Proportion to total population (in per cent)
1	2	3
Hindus	30,603,970	89.32
Muslims	2,492,145	7.28
Christians	39,568	0.12
Sikhs	492,818	1.44
Buddhists	4,427	0.01
Jains	624,317	1.82
Others (including religion not stated) .	4,617	0.01
Rajasthan	**34,261,862**	**100.00**

Apart from these major religions, followers of other faiths are also found in Rajasthan but their numbers are very small constituting hardly 0.01 per cent of the total population.

We may now consider the pattern of distribution of population of these major religious communities between rural and urban area of the state. While Buddhists and Christians are predominantly based in urban areas, the rest of the religious communities have their bulk in rural areas. The position is reflected in the table 7.5.

Proportionate strength at District Levels

We may now consider the distribution of population of the districts among the major religious communities. The table 7.6 gives the proportion of the population of each district that belongs to a particular religious community.

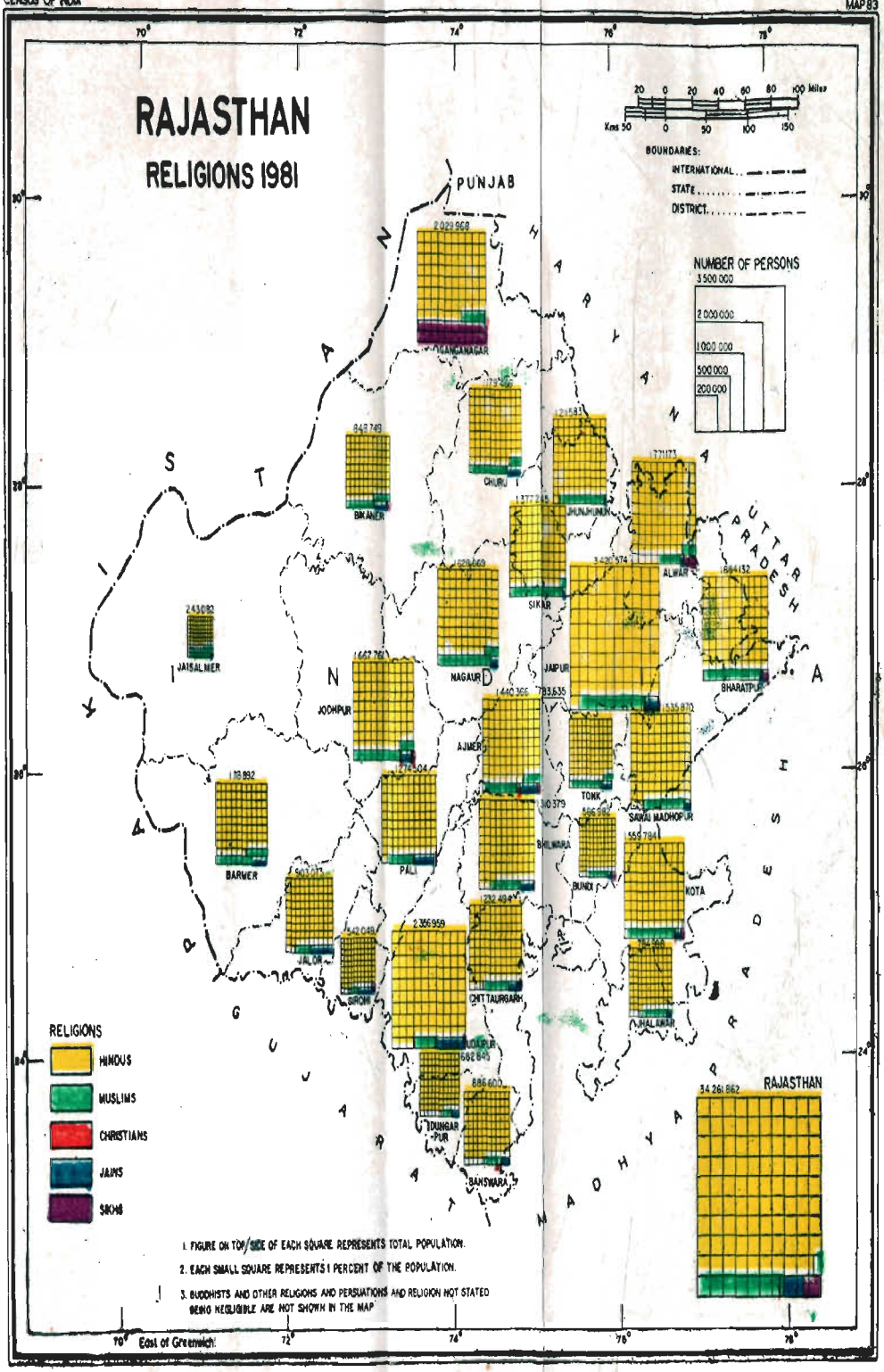

RAJASTHAN
RELIGIONS 1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
PAKISTAN
INDIA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
NUMBER OF PERSONS
3 500 000
2 000 000
1 000 000
500 000
200 000
GANGANAGAR
BIKANER
CHURU
JHUNJHUNU
ALWAR
JAISALMER
NAGAUR
SIKAR
JAIPUR
BHARATPUR
JODHPUR
AJMER
TONK
SAWAI MADHOPUR
BARMER
PALI
BHILWARA
BUNDI
KOTA
JALOR
SIROHI
CHITTAURGARH
JHALAWAR
UDAIPUR
DUNGAR-PUR
BANSWARA
RAJASTHAN
RELIGIONS
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
JAINS
SIKHS
1. FIGURE ON TOP/SIDE OF EACH SQUARE REPRESENTS TOTAL POPULATION.
2. EACH SMALL SQUARE REPRESENTS 1 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.
3. BUDDHISTS AND OTHER RELIGIONS AND PERSUATIONS AND RELIGION NOT STATED BEING NEGLIGIBLE ARE NOT SHOWN IN THE MAP
East of Greenwich

TABLE 7.5

Rural-Urban composition of Population of major Religious Communities, 1981

Major Religious communities	Proportionate distribution of population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Hindus	81.57	18.43
Muslims	53.09	46.91
Christians	38.51	61.49
Sikhs	87.03	12.97
Buddhists	42.33	57.67
Jains	50.46	49.54

TABLE 7.6

Proportionate strength of various Religious Communities in Rajasthan and its districts, 1981

Districts	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Ganganagar .	76.37	3.53	0 20	19.80	0.07	0.01
2. Bikaner . .	86.26	10.18	2.87	0.71	0.06	0 01
3. Churu . .	87.77	9.50	2 69	0.02	0.02	N
4. Jhunjhunun .	91.27	8.53	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.01
5. Alwar . .	87.85	9.68	0.58	1.83	0.02	0 01
6. Bharatpur .	90.22	8.62	0.31	0.83	0.02	N
7. Sawai Madhopur	92.13	6.75	1.02	0.04	0.03	0.01
8. Jaipur . .	90.99	7.28	1.39	0.18	0.13	0.02
9. Sikar . .	89.02	10.44	0.51	0.02	0.01	—
10. Ajmer . .	87.13	8.80	3.07	0.33	0.53	0 07
11. Tonk . .	88.19	9.27	2.43	0.04	0.03	0 03
12. Jaisalmer . .	76.05	23.19	0.53	0.16	0.05	—
13. Jodhpur . .	87.77	10.11	1.77	0.15	0.18	N

TABLE 7.6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Nagaur . .	87.71	10.85	1.41	0.01	0.02	—
15. Pali . .	91.01	4.91	3.93	0.09	0.05	N
16. Barmer . .	85.74	11.27	2.92	0.05	0.02	N
17. Jalor . .	91.83	3.50	4.64	N	0.02	—
18. Sirohi . .	92.57	2.73	4.42	0.10	0.14	0.01
19. Bhilwara . .	92.72	4.67	2.48	0 05	0.05	0.01
20. Udaipur . .	92.90	2.96	3.91	0.09	0.13	N
21. Chittaurgarh .	92.54	4.84	2.43	0.08	0.07	0.03
22. Dungarpur .	95.49	2.65	1.75	0.01	0.10	N
23. Banswara .	94.36	2.95	1.65	0.03	0.93	0.06
24. Bundi . .	92.08	5.49	1.33	1.04	0.03	—
25. Kota . .	89.62	8.72	0.84	0.51	0.25	0.03
26. Jhalawar . .	92.44	6.32	1.15	0.06	0.02	N

N=Negligible

In all the districts, the greater proportion of the population comprises of Hindus. In fifteen districts, Hindus account for over 89 per cent of the population, i.e. higher than the state average. In Ganganagar and Jaisalmer districts it accounts for about 76 per cent of the population. In the remaining nine districts their proportions are between 85.74 in Barmer to 89.02 per cent in Sikar district. The higher proportion of Hindus is in Dungarpur district where 95.49 per cent of the population follow Hinduism while the lowest proportion of 76.05 per cent is in Jaisalmer district.

Muslims are the second largest religious community in the state. The proportion of Muslims is least, in Dungarpur (2.65%) and highest in Jaisalmer district (23.19%). Muslims are not concentrated in any particular region or district of our state and are fairly widely spread. But the contributions to this religious community in the state are higher from Jaisalmer, Barmer, Sikar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Alwar,

Churu, Tonk, Ajmer, Kota, Bharatpur and Jhunjhunun districts than from the other districts of the state. These thirteen districts together contain more than 65 per cent of the population of Muslims, the followers of Islam, in the state.

In numerical strength, Jains are the third largest religious community in the state. Their proportion is 4.64 per cent in Jalor district which is the highest, and only 0.09 per cent in Jhunjhunun district, which is the smallest. Jains are in comparatively larger numbers in Udaipur district. In this district, though only 3.91 per cent of the total population comprises of Jains, their share in the total Jain population is 14.75 per cent, which is the highest among the districts. Other districts which have the proportions higher than the state average (1.82 per cent) are Sirohi (4.42), Pali (3.93), Ajmer (3.07), Barmer (2.92), Bikaner (2.87), Churu (2.69), Bhilwara (2.48), Tonk (2.43) and Chittaurgarh (2.43 per cent).

Out of the total population of the state, only 1.44 per cent belongs to the Sikh community. District Ganganagar contains the bulk of the Sikh population where their proportion in the total population of the district is 19.80 per cent. Two other districts, namely, Alwar and Bundi, have some significant proportions, 1.83 per cent in case of the former and 1.04 per cent in case of the later. All other districts have very insignificant proportions and in district Jalor their proportion is even negligible.

Christians and Buddhists are very few and their proportions in the districts are very small. The highest proportions of Christians are observed in Banswara district (0.93 per cent) followed by Ajmer (0.58), and Kota (0.25). Their proportionate strength in other districts vary from 0.01 per cent in Sikar to 0.18 per cent in Jodhpur district.

Buddhists are conspicuous by their total absence in five districts, namely, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Jalor and Bundi. Their proportion is even negligible in Churu, Bharatpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Udaipur, Dungarpur and Jhalawar. In the remaining 13 districts also their proportionate strength ranges from 0.01 per cent in Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Bhilwara to 0.07 per cent in Ajmer district.

It will be quite interesting to examine as to how much various districts of the state contribute to the total population belonging to various important religious communities of the state with the aid of the table given below :

TABLE 7.7

Proportionate distribution of followers of major religions in Rajasthan by Districts—1981

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Ganganagar	5.07	2.88	0.66	81.55	3.36	4.88
2. Bikaner	2.39	3.43	3.90	1.22	1.24	2.44
3. Churu	3.38	4.50	5.07	0.05	0.53	0.56
4. Jhunjhunun	3.61	4.15	0.17	0.14	1.26	2.48
5. Alwar	5.08	6.88	1.65	6.58	1.04	3.70
6. Bharatpur	5.55	6.52	0.93	3.15	1.02	0.68
7. Sawai Madhopur	4.62	4.17	2.52	0.14	1.23	2.33
8. Jaipur	10.17	10.00	7.59	1.24	10.87	16.94
9. Sikar	4.01	5.77	1.13	0.04	0.28	..
10. Ajmer	4.10	5.09	7.09	0.96	21.10	24.06
11. Tonk	2.26	2.91	3.05	0.07	0.57	5.42
12. Jaisalmer	0.60	2.26	0.20	0.08	0.31	..
13. Jodhpur	4.78	6.76	4.73	0.50	7.64	0.77
14. Nagaur	4.67	7.09	3.69	0.04	0.65	..
15. Pali	3.79	2.51	8.03	0.22	1.59	0.16
16. Barmer	3.14	5.06	5.23	0.11	0.56	0.05
17. Jalor	2.71	1.27	6.71	N	0.54	..
18. Sirohi	1.64	0.59	3.84	0.10	1.92	0.81
19. Bhilwara	3.97	2.45	5.20	0.14	1.52	2.26
20. Udaipur	7.16	2.80	14.75	0.42	7.52	1.33
21. Chittaurgarh	3.73	2.39	4.80	0.21	2.18	8.58
22. Dungarpur	2.13	0.73	1.92	0.02	1.62	0.09
23. Banswara	2.73	1.05	2.35	0.05	20.89	11.34
24. Bundi	1.77	1.29	1.25	1.24	0.50	..
25. Kota	4.57	5.46	2.10	1.63	9.67	10.62
26. Jhalawar	2.37	1.99	1.44	0.10	0.39	0.50

Rajasthan accommodates 5.57 per cent of the total Hindu population of the country. Within the State, however, largest contribution is made by Jaipur district (10.17%). The contribution made by other districts ranges from 0.60 per cent in Jaisalmer to 7.16 per cent in Udaipur district. Jaipur district also contributes the highest (10.00%) to the State's Muslim population followed by Nagaur (7.09%), Alwar (6.88%). Jodhpur (6.76%) and Bharatpur (6.52%), the lowest, however, being 0.59 per cent in Sirohi district. Udaipur district has the distinction of contributing the highest share (14.75%) to Rajasthan's Jain population followed by Pali (8.03%, Jaipur (7.59%) and Ajmer (7.09%). The lowest contribution of only 0.17 per cent is made by Jhunjhunun district. Ganganagar district is the stronghold of Sikhs, where 81.55 per cent of the total Sikh population resides. Other major contributors to Sikh population in the State are Alwar (6.58%) and Bharatpur district (3.15%) The bulk of Christians and Buddhists are found in Ajme district which contributes 21.10 and 24.06 per cent respect vely to their total population.

Changes over time

We now proceed to see the trends. if any, in the proportions of the followers of the various religious faiths in Rajasthan with the aid of the following table which indicates the religious composition of the population of the State at selected censuses :

TABLE 7.8

Trends in percentage strength of varoius religions in selected Census Years

Religion	Percentage strength					
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1931	1911
1. Hinduism . .	89.32	89.63	89.96	90.51	86.91	86.95
2. Islam . .	7.28	6.90	6.52	6.21	9.90	9.67
3. Jainism . .	1.82	1.99	2.03	2.25	2.27	3.20
4. Sikhism . .	1.44	1.33	1.36	0.93	0.35	0.09
5. Christianity .	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.09
6. Buddhism . .	0.01	0.01	01	0.03	N	N

N=Negligible or Nil.

Looking back through the past several decades we observe that the proportion of the followers of Hinduism to total population of Rajasthan has been around 87 to 90 per cent while the proportionate strength of Muslims has been around 10 per cent of the total population upto 1941 when it was reduced to 6 per cent in 1951, as a result of the partition of the country. It has now rallied around 7 per cent. While the population of Jains, the next major religious community in order, has been continuously experiencing a decreasing trend, that of Sikhs has shown an increasing trend all over the period with a marginal decline in 1971. The proportions of the other two religious communities, namely Christians and Buddhists have always been very low, together forming only around 0.1 per cent of the total population of the State, and do not show much discernible trend in their proportionate strengths during the years.

Readers will find it interesting to see the trends in percentage strength of various religious communities at district level. The following table gives the proportions of the followers of the varions religious faiths to total population as obtaining at the time of the past four censuses at the district level :

TABLE 7.9

Trends in percentage strength at District Level 1951—81

District	Name of Religion	Percentage strength			
		1981	1971	1961	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ganganagar . .	Hindus	76.37	76.88	75.67	79.04
	Muslims	3.53	3.50	3.36	3.22
	Jains	0.20	0.21	0.18	0.25
	Sikhs	19.80	19.19	20.72	17.47
	Christians	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.02
	Buddhists	0.01	N	N	..
2. Bikaner . .	Hindus	86.26	85.10	84.65	81.61
	Muslims	10.18	10.61	11.31	11.26
	Jains	2.87	3.88	3.77	6.29
	Sikhs	0.71	0.32	0.22	0.20
	Christians	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.04
	Buddhists	0.01	0.01	..	..
3. Churu . . .	Hindus	87.77	88.10	88.83	87.59
	Muslims	9.50	8.89	8.03	8.30
	Jains	2.69	2.95	3.08	4.05
	Sikhs	0.02	..	..	..
	Christians	0.02	..	..	..
	Buddhists	N	..	..	..

TABLE 7.9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Jhunjhunun . .	Hindus	91.27	92.38	93.10	91.56
	Muslims	8.53	7.44	6.69	8.13
	Jains	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.30
	Sikhs	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.01
	Christians	0.04	0.03	0.07	N
	Buddhists	0.01	0.01	N	..
5. Alwar . . .	Hindus	87.85	88.29	89.76	91.28
	Muslims	9.68	9.04	7.60	6.11
	Jains	0.58	0.57	0.51	1.08
	Sikhs	1.83	1.97	2.11	1.52
	Christians	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.01
	Buddhists	0.01	0.04	N	..
6. Bharatpur .	Hindus	90.22	89.76	90.15	91.64
	Muslims	8.62	8.58	8.15	6.67
	Jains	0.31	0.40	0.38	0.54
	Sikhs	0.83	1.19	1.28	1.14
	Christians	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01
	Buddhists	N	0.01	0.01	..
7. Sawai Madhopur	Hindu	92.13	92.50	93.20	93.67
	Muslims	6.76	6.52	5.85	5.46
	Jains	1.02	0.83	0.76	0.82
	Sikhs	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.02
	Christians	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.03
	Buddhists	0.01	0.01	..	..
8. Jaipur . .	Hindus	90.99	91.45	92.42	92.47
	Muslims	7.28	6.70	5.91	5.97
	Jains	1.39	1.51	1.31	1.35
	Sikhs	0.18	0.20	0.24	0.13
	Christians	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.07
	Buddhists	0.02	0.02	0.01	N
9. Sikar . . .	Hindus	89.02	90.10	91.32	91.20
	Muslims	10.44	9.33	8.12	8.20
	Jains	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.55
	Sikhs	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Christians	0.01	0.01	0.02	N
	Buddhists	..	..	N	..
10. Ajmer . . .	Hindus	87.13	87.71	87.29	87.08
	Muslims	8.80	7.94	8.54	7.02
	Jains	3.07	3.25	2.82	4.32
	Sikhs	0.33	0.41	0.45	0.48
	Christians	0.58	0.56	0.78	0.54
	Buddhists	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.53
11. Tonk . . .	Hindus	88.19	88.81	89.43	88.16
	Muslims	9.27	8.70	8.46	9.58
	Jains	2.43	2.38	2.02	2.24
	Sikhs	0.04	0.04	0.08	N
	Christians	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
	Buddhists	0.03	0.03	N	..

TABLE 7.9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Jaisalmer . .	Hindus	76.05	74.92	73.06	75.64
	Muslims	23.19	24.42	26.40	23.66
	Jains	0.53	0.61	0.45	0.66
	Sikhs	0.16	0.03	0.06	0.04
	Christians	0.05	0.02	0.03	N
	Buddhists	..	N	..	..
13. Jodhpur . .	Hindus	87.77	88.09	88.08	88.71
	Muslims	10.11	9.41	8.98	8.38
	Jains	1.77	2.14	2.44	2.59
	Sikhs	0.15	0.14	0.21	0.17
	Christians	0.18	0.17	0.29	0.14
	Buddhists	N	N	N	..
14. Nagaur . .	Hindus	87.71	88.47	89.05	88.42
	Muslims	10.85	9.97	9.12	9.19
	Jains	1.41	1.53	1.70	2.32
	Sikhs	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06
	Christians	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Buddhists	..	N	N	..
15. Pali . . .	Hindus	91.01	90.52	89.74	91.39
	Muslims	4.91	4.74	4.48	3.29
	Jains	3.93	4.60	5.73	5.29
	Sikhs	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.02
	Christians	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01
	Buddhists	N	N	N	..
16. Barmer . .	Hindus	85.74	84.78	82.72	85.87
	Muslims	11.27	11.94	14.14	11.26
	Jains	2.92	3.25	3.13	2.84
	Sikhs	0.05	0.01	0.01	N
	Christians	0.02	0.02	N	0.03
	Buddhists	N	..	..	..
17. Jalor . . .	Hindus	91.83	91.53	91.67	89.56
	Muslims	3.50	3.24	3.09	4.89
	Jains	4.64	5.20	5.24	5.51
	Sikhs	N	0.02	N	N
	Christians	0.02	0.01	N	0.04
	Buddhists	..	..	..	..
18. Sirohi . .	Hindus	92.57	92.66	92.42	93.59
	Muslims	2.73	2.48	2.38	1.61
	Jains	4.42	4.53	4.92	4.78
	Sikhs	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.01
	Christians	0.14	0.23	0.23	N
	Buddhists	0.01	..	..	..
19. Bhilwara . .	Hindus	92.72	93.06	93.74	94.30
	Muslims	4.67	4.28	3.63	3.46
	Jains	2.48	2.55	2.49	2.23
	Sikhs	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.01
	Christians	0.05	0.02	0.02	N
	Buddhists	0.01	0.01	N	N

TABLE 7.9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Udaipur . .	Hindus	92.90	92.41	92.64	93.08
	Muslims	2.96	3.04	2.84	2.93
	Jains	3.91	4.35	4.35	3.89
	Sikhs	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.02
	Christians	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08
	Buddhists	N	N	N	..
21. Chittaurgarh .	Hindus	92.54	92.72	93.72	93.31
	Muslims	4.84	4.62	4.14	4.01
	Jains	2.43	2.48	2.53	2.59
	Sikhs	0.08	0.09	0.03	0.04
	Christians	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.05
	Buddhists	0.03	0.03	..	..
22. Dungarpur . .	Hindus	95.49	95.40	95.89	95.63
	Muslims	2.65	2.70	2.48	2.61
	Jains	1.75	1.84	1.60	1.75
	Sikhs	0.01	N	N	N
	Christians	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.01
	Buddhists	N	..	..	..
23. Banswara . .	Hindus	94.36	94.91	95.43	95.42
	Muslims	2.95	2.64	2.62	2.77
	Jains	1.66	1.60	1.53	1.54
	Sikhs	0.03	0.03	N	N
	Christians	0.93	0.75	0.42	0.27
	Buddhists	0.06	0.07	..	..
24. Bundi . . .	Hindus	92.08	92.51	93.14	93.38
	Muslims	5.49	5.27	5.04	4.95
	Jains	1.33	1.55	1.44	1.34
	Sikhs	1.04	0.59	0.34	0.32
	Christians	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.01
	Buddhists	..	N	..	N
25. Kota . . .	Hindus	89.62	89.73	90.84	91.28
	Muslims	8.72	8.50	7.71	7.21
	Jains	0.84	0.89	0.87	0.75
	Sikhs	0.51	0.53	0.39	0.59
	Christians	0.25	0.28	0.19	0.17
	Buddhists	0.03	0.03	N	..
26. Jhalawar . .	Hindus	92.44	92.29	92.69	93.33
	Muslims	6.32	6.34	6.03	5.47
	Jains	1.15	1.27	1.22	1.13
	Sikhs	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06
	Christians	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
	Buddhists	N	0.01	N	..

N=Negligible.

Growth of Religious communities during 1971—81

Let us now consider the rate of growth of the various communities in the past decade. At the national level, while the rate of growth of various religious communities during 1971-81 have been between 16.83 to 30.69 per cent as against the general growth rate of 25.00 per cent, it had varied between 21.55 to 44.44 per cent in Rajasthan as against its general growth rate of 32.97 per cent. At the national level while the highest growth has been reported in the case of Muslims (30.69 per cent), in Rajasthan Sikhs had the highest growth of 44.44 per cent. As against this, while the Christians had the lowest growth of 16.83 per cent at the national level, it were Buddhists in Rajasthan who had the lowest growth (21.55 per cent). The following table presents the growth rates of the various religious communities at the national and the state level during the period 1971-81 :

TABLE 7.10

Growth Rate of Religious Communities, 1971-81

Religious communities	India	Rajasthan
1	2	3
Hindus	24.14	32.52
Muslims	30.69	40.14
Jains	23.17	21.57
Sikhs	26.15	44.44
Christians	16.83	31.01
Buddhists	22.52	21.55

It will be observed from the above table that the decadal growh rate of Hindus both at the state and national level conforms generally to the over-all growth rate of total population for the obvious reason that they form the overwhelming majority of population. The growth rate of the total population of India in 1971-81 was 25.00 per cent while that for Rajasthan, it was 32.97 per cent and the Hindus increased by 24.14 per cent at the national level and 32.52 per cent at the state level. We may now see as to how the growth rates of various religious communities have behaved at the district level in the state with the aid of the following table :

TABLE 7.11

Growth rates of Religious Communities, at the State and District level, 1971-81

State/District	Hindus	Muslims	Jains	Sikhs	Christians	Buddhists
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**+24.14**	**+30.69**	**+23.17**	**+26.15**	**+16.83**	**+22.52**
RAJASTHAN . . .	**+32.52**	**+40.14**	**+21.57**	**+44.44**	**+31.01**	**+21.55**
1. Ganganagar . . .	+44.66	+46.98	+39.60	+50.27	—36.38	+300.00
2. Bikaner . . .	+50.11	+40.73	+9.32	+233.39	+24.62	+40.26
3. Churu	+34.38	+44.15	+22.72	—13.75	—2.35	+92.31
4. Jhunjhunun . . .	+28.82	+49.57	+38.47	+20.04	+97.63	+6.80
5. Alwar . . .	+25.50	+35.42	+27.44	+18.34	—67.38	—69.23
6. Bharatpur . . .	+27.08	+26.99	—3.38	—12.60	—48.73	—63.86
7. Sawai Madhopur . .	+28.16	+33.37	+59.12	—32.94	—16.72	+7.29
8. Jaipur	+37.80	+50.60	+27.34	+21.01	+81.71	+53.06
9. Sikar	+30.50	+47.82	+25.29	+83.76	+42.31	..
10. Ajmer . . .	+24.66	+39.13	+18.82	+0.85	+30.23	+59.43
11. Tonk	+24.33	+33.34	+27.65	+53.30	+51.33	+15.94
12 Jaisalmer . . .	+46.87	+38.14	+23.17	+681.63	+244.44	—100.00
13. Jodhpur . . .	+44.29	+55.54	+19.93	+50.09	+60.63	+25.93
14. Nagaur . . .	+27.93	+40.42	+19.43	+25.66	+1.18	..

TABLE 7A1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Pali	+32.10	+36.11	+12.38	+61.07	+76.40	—12.50
16. Barmer . . .	+46.06	+36.31	+29.38	+578.21	+40.51	..
17. Jalor	+35.63	+46.02	+20.49	—70.79	+351.06	..
18. Sirohi	+27.78	+40.82	+24.90	+70.63	—23.02	..
19. Bhilwara . . .	+23.77	+35.38	+20.71	—9.38	+47.9	+42.86
20. Udaipur . . .	+31.38	+27.29	+17.31	+105.06	+36.55	+84.38
21. Chittaurgarh . . .	+30.16	+36.38	+28.07	+21.74	+56.44	+21.41
22. Dungarpur . . .	+28.89	+26.52	+23.00	+530.77	+111.55	..
23. Banswara . . .	+34.66	+51.29	+40.48	+61.01	+67.74	+17.84
24. Bundi	+30.01	+36.14	+11.36	+131.84	—34.67	—100.00
25. Kota	+36.39	+40.24	+29.08	+33.40	+19.37	+24.67
26. Jhalawar . . .	+26.07	+25.40	+13.85	+27.39	—15.30	—56.00

It will be observed that ten districts have growth rates higher than the State average for Hinduism (32.52%) ranging from 34.38 per cent in Churu to 50.11 per cent in Bikaner district. The rest of the districts have lower growth rates ranging from 23.77 per cent in Bhilwara to 32.10 per cent in Pali district. Muslims have registered growth at an even faster rate than its state average is twelve districts ranging from 40.24 per cent in Kota to 55.54 per cent in Jodhpur district. In the rest of the districts where the growth rate is lower than the state average, it varies from 25.40 per cent in Jhalawar to 39.13 per cent in Ajmer district. Jains have also increased in fifteen districts at a faster rate than the state average (21.57%), ranging from 22.72 per cent in Churu to 59.12 per cent in Sawai Madhopur district. Another example of higher growth rate (40.48%) is observed in Banswara district. In ten districts the increase is reported to be ranging between 9.32 per cent in Bikaner to 20.71 per cent in Bhilwara district. It is only in Bharatpur district where there is a decrease of 3.38 per cent reported during the last decade. Sikhs have shown an abnormally high growth as compared to other religious communities. They have higher rate of growth than the state average (44.44) in thirteen districts ranging from 50.09 per cent in Jodhpur to as high as 681.63 per cent in Jaisalmer district. Another example of abnormal high growth rate is observed in Barmer (578.21%), Dungarpur (530.77%), Bikaner (233.39%), Bundi (131.84%), and Udaipur (105.06%). Of the remaining districts eight have lower rates of increase ranging from 0.85 per cent in Ajmer to 33.40 per cent in Kota districts. The remaining districts have registered decreases ranging from 9.38 per cent in Bhilwara to 70.79 per cent in Jalor district.

The Christians have decreased in eight districts, but have increased in others. The Buddhists have decreased in six and increased in the rest of the districts. Mostly, the growth rates of these two communities in various districts have been very high. For a correct appraisal of the situation about these two communities, however, the actual figures involved have to be seen which in most cases are only meagre

CHAPTER VIII

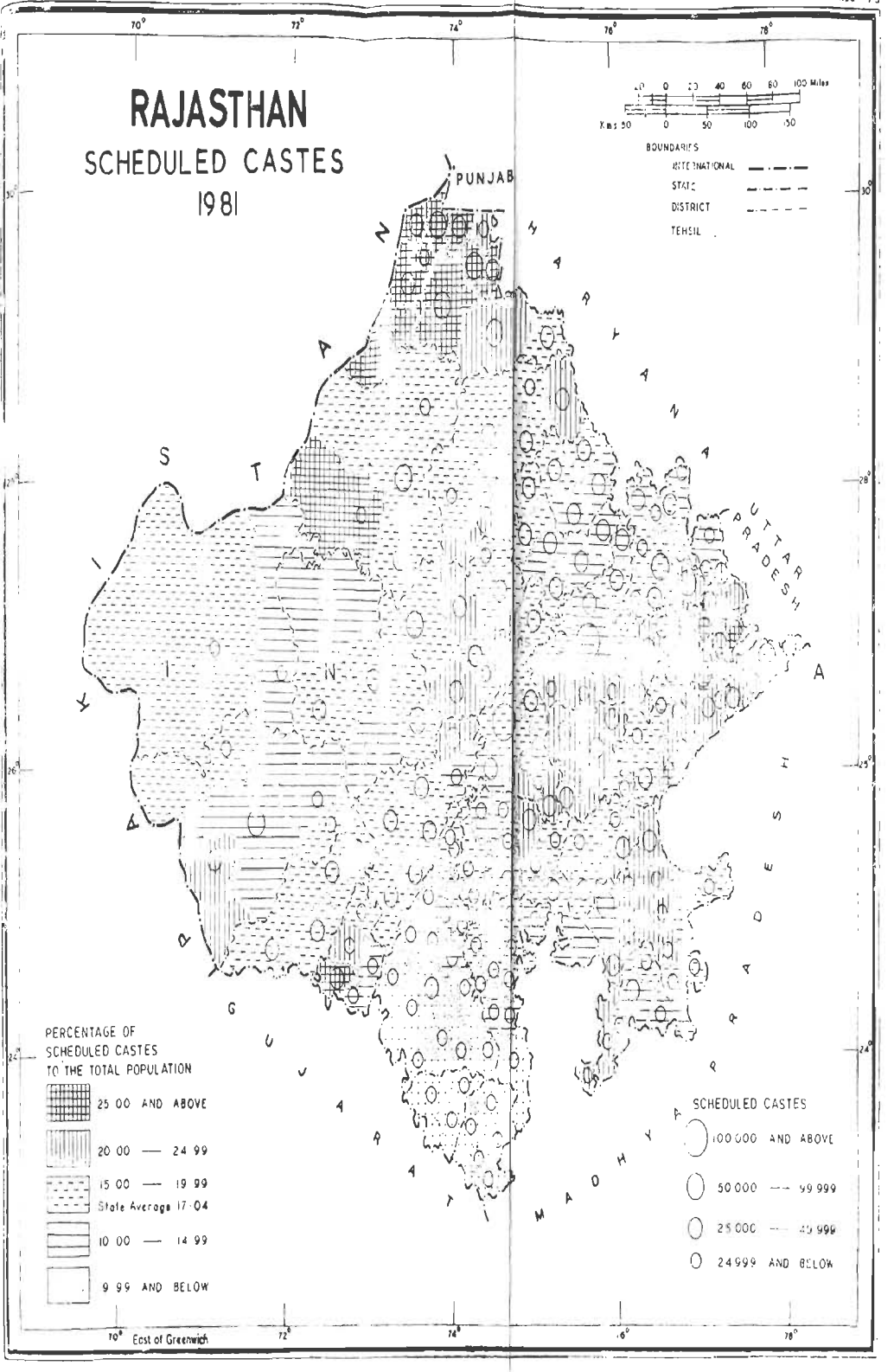
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Growth

Various provisions have been incorporated in our Constitution for the welfare and development of weaker sections of our society of which Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the most important part. Under the provisions of the Constitution the President of India declared certain Castes/Tribes as Scheduled for the first time in 1950. This order was modified in 1956 according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956 issued by the President of India for the reorganised Rajasthan State. This order was further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976. The growth rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been affected by promulgation of the amended orders besides natural growth rate and migration factors because of inclusion/exclusion of certain Castes/Tribes in whole or part of the Rajasthan State.

The numerical strength and per cent decadal variation among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have shown a positive trend since 1951 when they were first declared. The per cent decadal variation among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was tremendous during 1951-61 (+ 110.67 amongst Scheduled Castes and + 608.06 amongst Scheduled Tribes) because of the modification of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes order by which certain new Communities were included in the list in 1956. The per cent decadal variation was more among the Scheduled Tribes as compared to Scheduled Castes during 1961-71 at the State level and the position was reversed during the decade 1971-81 as is evident from the table 8.1.

Numerically the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes during 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses was in Jaipur district while in 1981 Census it was in Ganganagar district.


RAJASTHAN
SCHEDULED CASTES
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
Miles
Kms
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
25 00 AND ABOVE
20 00 — 24 99
15 00 — 19 99
State Average 17·04
10 00 — 14 99
9 99 AND BELOW
SCHEDULED CASTES
100 000 AND ABOVE
50 000 — 99 999
25 000 — 49 999
24 999 AND BELOW
East of Greenwich

The highest growth rate amongst Scheduled Castes during 1951-61 was in Barmer district (769.54 per cent), during 1961-71 in Bundi district (35.38 per cent) and during 1971-81 in Ganganagar district (76.00 per cent) as is evident from the table 8.2.

TABLE 8.1

Distribution of population by ethnic composition

Census Year	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1951 . . .	Total	15,970,744	1,594,747	326,164
	Rural	13,015,499	—	—
	Urban	2,955,275	—	—
1961 . . .	Total	20,155,602 (+26.20)	3,359,640 (+110.67)	2,309,447 (+608.06)
	Rural	16,874,124 (+29.64)	2,946,595 —	2,262,207 —
	Urban	3,281,478 (+11.04)	413,045 —	47,240 —
1971 . . .	Total	25,765,806 (+27.83)	4,075,580 (+21.31)	3,125,506 (+35.34)
	Rural	21,222,045 (+25.77)	3,493,437 (+18.56)	3,057,790 (+35.16)
	Urban	4,543,761 (+38.47)	582,143 (+40.94)	67,716 (+43.34)
1981 . . .	Total	34,261,862 (+32.97)	5,838,879 (+43.26)	4,183,124 (+33.84)
	Rural	27,051,354 (+27.47)	4,790.504 (+37.13)	4,027,168 (+31.70)
	Urban	7,210,508 (+58.69)	1,048,375 (+80.09)	155,956 (+130.31)

NOTE :—Figures in parentheses indicate per cent decadal variation)

TABLE 8.2

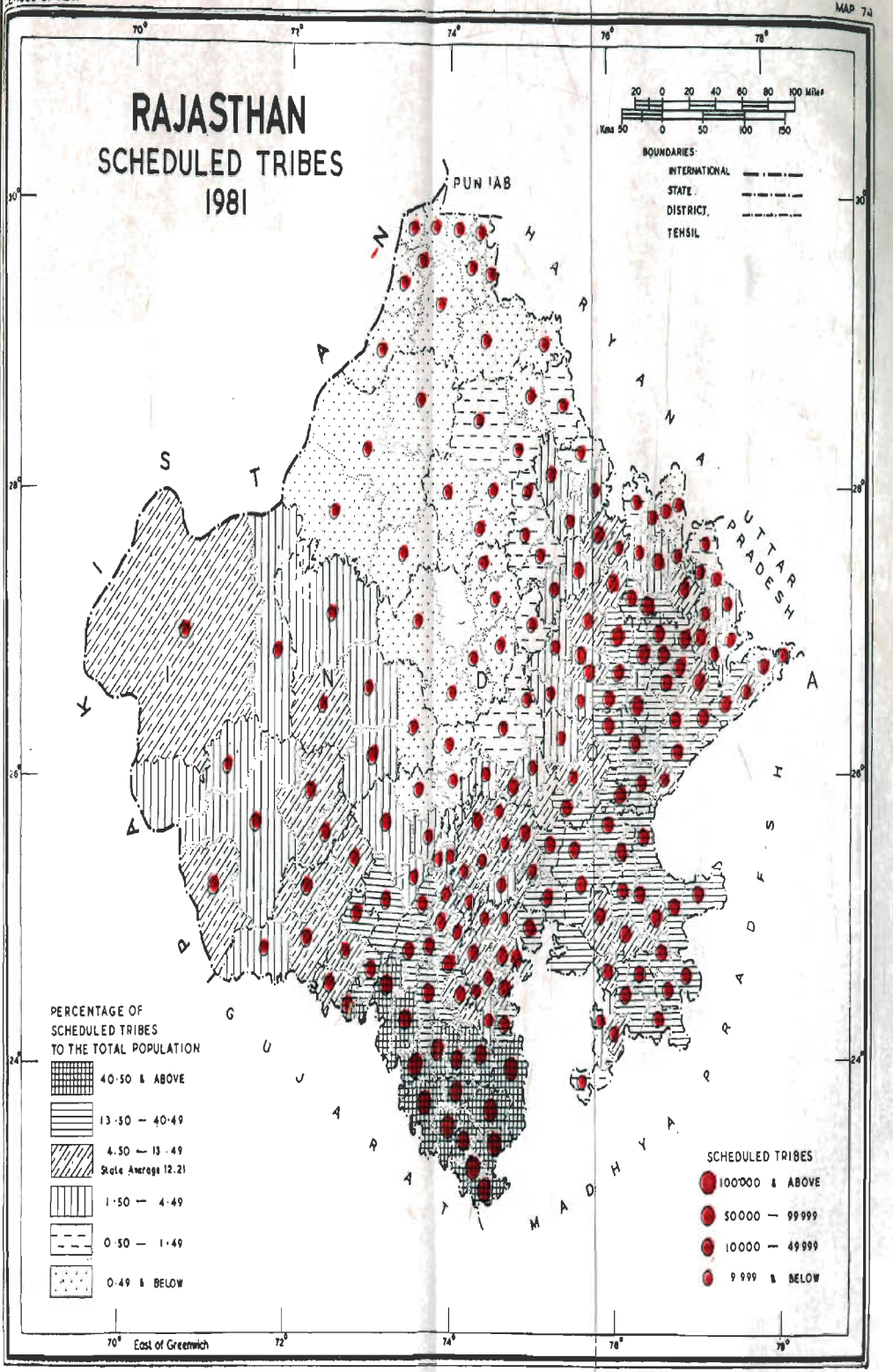
Districtwise distribution of Scheduled Castes (1951—1981)

State/District	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN .	**1,594,747**	**3,359,640 (+110.67)**	**4,075,580 (+21.31)**	**5,838,879 (+43.26)**
Ganganagar . .	79,169	297,368 (+275.61)	335,037 (+12.67)	589,661 (+76.00)
Bikaner . . .	41,913	65,982 (+57.43)	88,700 (+34.43)	155,767 (+75.61)

TABLE 8.2—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Churu . . .	92,686	119,144 (+28.55)	151,825 (+27.43)	230,534 (+51.84)
Jhunjhunun . .	70,435	99,146 (+40.76)	130,054 (+31.17)	180,681 (+38.93)
Alwar . . .	135,577	194,028 (+43.11)	240,713 (+24.06)	312,389 (+29.78)
Bharatpur . .	119,361	245,672 (+105.82)	311,305 (+26.72)	401,225 (+28.88)
Sawai Madhopur .	128,537	210,948 (+64.11)	252,578 (+19.73)	328,147 (+29.92)
Jaipur . . .	188,843	323,493 (+71.30)	399,525 (+23.50)	556,190 (+39.21)
Sikar . . .	67,407	114,947 (+70.53)	135,329 (+17.73)	189,434 (+40.00)
Ajmer . . .	80,974	175,029 (+116.15)	198,274 (+13.28)	264,801 (+33.55)
Tonk . . .	69,576	105,754 (+52.00)	123,174 (+16.47)	161,685 (+31.27)
Jaisalmer . .	4,351	18,939 (+335.28)	22,612 (+19.39)	35,284 (+56.04)
Jodhpur . . .	19,386	125,314 (+546.41)	154,898 (+23.61)	258,743 (+67.04)
Nagaur . .	33,678	163,169 (+384.50)	220,656 (+35.23)	312,336 (+41.55)
Pali . . .	24,626	144,150 (+485.36)	145,787 (+1.14)	225,912 (+54.96)
Barmer . . .	10,375	90,215 (+769.54)	111,429 (+23.51)	174,908 (+56.97)
Jalor . . .	17,240	90,650 (+425.81)	108,675 (+19.88)	153,624 (+41.36)
Sirohi . . .	43,452	67,113 (+54.45)	70,611 (+5.21)	101,581 (+43.86)
Bhilwara. . .	61,393	140,157 (+128.29)	167,031 (+19.17)	222,842 (+33.41)
Udaipur . .	46,981	127,461 (+171.30)	139,976 (+9.82)	193,465 (+38.21)
Chittaurgarh . .	49,143	101,955 (+107.47)	128,910 (+26.44)	178,380 (+38.38)
Dungarpur . .	9,317	18,680 (+100.49)	21,115 (+13.04)	30,828 (+46.00)
Banswara . .	9,128	21,700 (+137.73)	24,774 (+14.17)	41,811 (+68.77)
Bundi . . .	32,180	61,835 (+92.15)	83,710 (+35.38)	110,977 (+32.57)
Kota . . .	112,333	153,746 (+36.87)	206,920 (+34.59)	293,421 (+41.80)
Jhalawar. . .	46,686	83,045 (+77.88)	101,962 (+22.78)	134,253 (+31.67)

NOTE : Figures in parenthesis indicate per cent decadal variation.


RAJASTHAN
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
PAKISTAN
INDIA
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Kms 50 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TEHSIL
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION
40·50 & ABOVE
13·50 — 40·49
4.50 — 13·49
State Average 12.21
1·50 — 4·49
0·50 — 1·49
0·49 & BELOW
SCHEDULED TRIBES
100000 & ABOVE
50000 — 99999
10000 — 49999
9999 & BELOW
70° East of Greenwich
72°
74°
76°
78°
30°
28°
26°
24°

According to 1951 Census the Scheduled Tribes were concentrated in four districts only and with the modification of the Scheduled Tribes order in 1956 a number of other Tribes were included in the list of Scheduled Tribes which resulted in steep rise in the population of Scheduled Tribes in the State. Numerically the highest concentration of the Scheduled Tribes in 1951 was in district Banswara while in 1961, 1971 and 1981 it was in district Udaipur.

The per cent decadal variation among Scheduled Tribes became negative in districts Ganganagar, Bikaner, and Ajmer; and was highest (60 41) in district Banswara during 1961-71. The per cent decadal variation was lower during 1971-81 as compared to 1961-71 among Scheduled Tribes at the State level and it was highest in district Ganganagar during 1971-81 357.36) as is evident from the following table :

TABLE 8.3

Districtwise distribution of Scheduled Tribes (1951—1981)

State/District	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN .	**326,164**	**2,309,447 (+608.06)**	**3,125,506 (+35.34)**	**4,183,124 (+33 84)**
Ganganagar . .	—	2,208	1,114 (—49.55)	5,095 (+357.36)
Bikaner . . .	—	1,034	417 (—59.67)	1,496 (+258 75)
Churu . . .	—	3,262	3,413 (+4.63)	5,619 (+64.64)
Jhunjhunun . .	—	11,495	16,454 (+43.14)	23,077 (+40.25)
Alwar . . .	—	88,454	111,104 (+25.61)	143,858 (+29.48)
Bharatpur . .	—	32,627	44,037 (+34.97)	56,716 (+28.79)
Sawai Madhopur .	—	209,931	270,694 (+28.94)	348,130 (+28 61)
Jaipur . . .	—	218,569	276,577 (+26.54)	380,199 (+37.00)
Sikar . . .	—	20,569	26,109 (+26.93)	36,552 (+40.00)

TABLE 8.3—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer . . .	9 816	15,507 (+57.98)	15,326 (—1.17)	32,183 (+109.99)
Tonk . . .	—	57,699	71,181 (+23.37)	92,477 (+29.92)
Jaisalmer . .	—	4,566	6,882 (+50.72)	10,680 (+55.19)
Jodhpur . . .	—	18,328	24,322 (+32.70)	40,088 (+64.82)
Nagaur . .	—	2,879	2,027 (+70.41)	2,984 (+47.21)
Pali . . .	—	38,218	45,546 (+(19.17)	69,694 (+53.02)
Barmer . . .	—	34,883	44,508 (+27.59)	57,038 (+28.15)
Jalor . . .	—	44,128	52,188 (+18.27)	72,361 (+38.65)
Sirohi . . .	—	74,087	91,044 (+22.89)	125,245 (+37.57)
Bhilwara . .	—	81,226	98,784 (+21.62)	121,664 (+23.16)
Udaipur . .	—	441,710	607,107 (+37.44)	809,156 (+33.28)
Chittaurgarh . .	6,693	129,645 (+1,837.02)	184,949 (+42.66)	223,864 (+21.04)
Dungarpur . .	94,031	244,782 (+160.32)	337,480 (+37.87)	440,026 (+30.39)
Banswara . .	215,624	297,601 (+38.02)	477,369 (+60.41)	(643,966) (+34.90)
Bundi . . .	—	59,973	86,537 (+44.29)	118,030 (+36.39)
Kota . . .	—	124,554	166,301 (+33.52)	231,316 (+39.09)
Jhalawar . .	—	51,512	64,036 (+24.31)	91,610 (+43.06)

Note : Figures in parentheses indicate per cent decadal variation.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population has shown an increase at the State level during 1971-81. The highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population in 1971 as well as in 1981 Censuses was in Ganganagar district.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population has also shown an increase in 1981 Census as compared to 1971 Census at the state level. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in both these decennial Censuses was in Banswara district as may be seen from the following table :

TABLE 8.4

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to total population at district level 1971—81

State/District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population		Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
RAJASTHAN	**15.82**	**17.04**	**12.13**	**12.21**
Ganganagar	24.03	29.05	0.08	0.25
Bikaner	15.48	18.35	0.07	0.18
Churu	17.36	19.55	0.34	0.48
Jhunjhunun	14.00	14.91	1.77	1.90
Alwar	17.15	17.64	7.99	8.12
Bharatpur	20.89	21.29	2.96	3.01
Sawai Madhopur	21.16	21.37	29.68	22.67
Jaipur	16.18	16.26	11.14	11.12
Sikar	12.98	13.75	2.50	2.65
Ajmer	17.28	18.38	1.34	2.23
Tonk	19.68	20.63	11.37	11.80
Jaisalmer	13.47	14.52	4.12	4.39
Jodhpur	13.45	15.51	2.11	2.40
Nagaur	17.48	19.18	0.16	0.18
Pali	15.03	17.73	4.70	5.47
Barmer	14.38	15.63	5.74	5.10
Jalor	16.27	17.01	7.81	8.01
Sirohi	16.66	18.74	21.48	23.11
Bhilwara	15.83	17.01	9.36	9.28
Udaipur	7.76	8.21	33.66	34.33
Chittaurgarh	13.64	14.47	19.57	18.16
Dungarpur	3.98	4.51	63.64	64.44
Banswara	3.78	4.72	72.93	72.63
Bundi	18.64	18.91	19.27	20.11
Kota	18.12	18.81	14.57	14.83
Jhalawar	16.35	17.10	10.30	11.67

Sex-ratio

Sex-ratio was higher among the Scheduled Tribes as compared to total population and Scheduled Castes. The sex-ratio was lesser in urban areas as compared to rural areas in the total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The sex-ratio declined in case of total population in 1961 Census as compared to 1951 Census and then showed a marginal increase in 1971 and 1981 Censuses in all areas. Amongst the Scheduled Castes the sex-ratio was higher as compared to total population but gradually showed a decrease since 1961 Census and has further decreased in 1981 Census as compared to 1961 Census. Amongst the Scheduled Tribes the sex-ratio showed an abrupt decline in 1961 Census as compared to 1951 Census and then showed gradual marginal rise in 1971 and 1981 Censuses as is evident from the table 8.5.

The highest sex-ratio is observed amongst the Scheduled Castes in Dungarpur district in all areas as well as rural and urban areas in 1981 Census while amongst the Scheduled Tribes it is also observed in Dungarpur district for all areas and rural areas and in Jalor district for urban areas as is evident from the table 8.6.

Rural-Urban Differential

More than eighty per cent of the total and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population reside in. rural areas as per the data of last four decennial Censuses. The percentage of total population residing in urban areas showed a decline in 1961 Census as compared to 1951 Census and since then the percentage of population residing in urban areas has been registering an increase among total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The largest proportion of urban population is to be seen in the total population and minimum in the Scheduled Tribe population as is evident from the table 8.7.

TABLE 8.5

Sex-ratio among Total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1951—1981

Census	Sex-Ratio								
	Total Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951 . . .	921	919	928	965	—	—	1,016	—	—
1961 . . .	908	913	882	923	923	917	926	929	803
1971 . . .	911	919	875	914	918	892	930	934	776
1981 . . .	919	930	877	913	918	892	945	952	785

TABLE 8.6

Sex-ratio among Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in rural/urban areas in 1981 Census

State/District	Sex-ratio					
	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	**913**	**918**	**892**	**945**	**952**	**785**
Ganganagar	879	885	849	735	788	683
Bikaner	888	895	864	831	756	·870
Churu	938	938	937	903	927	851
Jhunjhunun	959	971	910	946	963	754
Alawar	901	905	865	881	885	743
Bharatpur	830	827	843	842	846	755
Sawai Madhopur	881	880	887	866	870	665
Jaipur	911	922	884	888	899	784
Sikar	958	963	931	916	918	885
Ajmer	932	940	923	913	938	805
Tonk	936	938	925	903	908	475
Jaisalmer	876	895	714	863	878	702
Jodhpur	918	932	883	907	925	860
Nagaur	949	953	908	828	860	478
Pali	928	934	890	914	916	887
Barmer	913	919	852	904	908	829
Jalor	923	927	877	904	905	898
Sirohi	933	944	881	946	953	850
Bhilwara	947	947	945	921	923	892
Udaipur	966	974	928	990	994	801
Chittaurgarh	955	958	933	951	956	739
Dungarpur	1,041	1,048	991	1,040	1,047	681
Banswara	984	988	946	996	999	764
Bundi	890	886	908	882	887	721
Kota	896	901	880	898	909	750
Jhalawar	926	928	912	916	921	805

TABLE 8.7

Percentage distribution of Total, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in rural/urban areas, 1951-1981

Census	Total population		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1951	81.50	18.50	—	—	—	—
1961	83.72	16.28	87.71	12.29	97.95	2.05
1971	82.37	17.63	85.72	14.28	97.83	2.17
1981	78.95	21.05	82.04	17.96	96.27	3.73

The percentage of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population, males and females has shown an increase in the urban areas in 1971 and 1981 Censuses as compared to 1961 Census. In rural areas this percentage has shown a decline in case of Scheduled Castes in 1971 census as compared to 1961 census and has again shown an increase in 1981 Census while in case of Scheduled Tribes a gradual rise is to be noted in rural areas among total males and females in 1971 and 1981 Censuses as compared to 1961 Census as is evident from the following table :

TABLE 8·8

Sex-wise percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population in rural/urban areas 1951-1981

Census	Total Rural Urban	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951	Total	9.99	9.77	10.22	2.04	1.95	2.14
	Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	Total	16.67	16.54	16.81	11.46	11.35	11.58
	Rural	17.46	17.37	17.57	13.41	13.29	13.53
	Urban	12.59	12.36	12.84	1.44	1.50	1.37
1971	Total	15.82	15.79	15.85	12.13	12.01	12.26
	Rural	16.46	16.47	14.46	14.41	14.29	14.53
	Urban	12.81	12.70	12.94	1.49	1.57	1.40
1981	Total	17.04	17.10	16.98	12.21	12.05	12.39
	Rural	17.71	17.83	17.58	14.89	14.72	15.06
	Urban	14.54	14.43	14.66	2.16	2.27	2.04

The percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population is more in rural areas as compared to urban areas at the state level and in most of the districts. The highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population of total population is in

Ganganagar district as a whole and also in rural and urban areas as may be seen from the following table :

TABLE 8.9

Distribution of Scheduled Caste population at State/district level, 1981

State/District	Scheduled Caste population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN	**5,838,879 (17.04)**	**4,790,504 (17.71)**	**1,048,375 (14.54)**
Ganganagar . . .	589,661 (29.05)	504,816 (31.32)	84,845 (20.28)
Bikaner	155,767 (18.35)	119,129 (23.19)	36,638 (10.93)
Churu	230,534 (19.55)	189,651 (22.72)	40.883 (11.86)
Jhunjhunun . . .	180,681 (14.91)	143,728 (14.97)	36,953 (14.71)
Alwar	312,389 (17.64)	283,815 (18.02)	28,574 (14.56)
Bharatpur	401,225 (21.29)	334,419 (21.40)	66,806 (20.77)
Sawai Madhopur . . .	328,147 (21.37)	286,983 (21.58)	41,164 (19.97)
Jaipur	556,190 (16.26)	398.929 (18.38)	157,261 (12.58)
Sikar	189,434 (13.75)	157,236 (14.32)	32,198 (11.54)
Ajmer	264,801 (18.38)	145,382 (17.64)	119,419 (19.34)
Tonk	161,685 (20.63)	136,223 (21.29)	25,462 (17.70)
Jaisalmer	35,284 (14.52)	32,025 (15.24)	3,259 (9.90)
Jodhpur	258,743 (15.51)	185,946 (17.09)	72,797 (12.55)
Nagaur	312,336 (19.18)	282,932 (20.33)	29,404 (12.40)
Pali	225,912 (17.73)	191,837 (18.45)	34,075 (14.51)
Barmer	174,908 (15.63)	160,359 (15.71)	14,549 (14.81)
Jalor	153,624 (17.01)	141,933 (17.09)	11,691 (16.06)

TABLE 8.9—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Sirohi	101,581 (18.74)	84,634 (19.02)	16,947 (17.47)
Bhilwara	222,842 (17.01)	193,984 (17.29)	28,858 (15.30)
Udaipur	193,465 (8.21)	158,074 (7.90)	35,391 (9.97)
Chittaurgarh . . .	178,380 (14.47)	157,369 (14.71)	21,011 (12.94)
Dungarpur	30,828 (4.51)	27,268 (4.27)	3,560 (8.07)
Banswara	41,811 (4.72)	38,343 (4.61)	3,468 (6.28)
Bundi	110,977 (18.91)	93,895 (19.27)	17,082 (17.11)
Kota	293,421 (18.81)	218,914 (20.62)	74,507 (14.96)
Jhalawar	134,253 (17.10)	122,680 (17.69)	11,573 (12.65)

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total population.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribes population is very small in urban areas as compared to rural areas at the state as well as district level. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes in urban areas is far less as compared to percentage of Scheduled Castes. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population is in Banswara district for all areas and rural areas and in Dungarpur district for urban areas as is evident from the following table :

TABLE 8.10

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe population at State/district level, 1981

State/District	Scheduled Tribe population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN . . .	**4,183,124 (12.21)**	**4,027,168 (14.89)**	**155,956 (2.16)**
Ganganagar . . .	5,095 (0.25)	2,633 (0.16)	2,462 (0.59)
Bikaner	1,496 (0.18)	458 (0.09)	1.038 (0.31)

TABLE 8.10—*contd.*

1	2	3	4
Churu	5,619 (0.48)	3,946 (0.47)	1,673 (0.49)
Jhunjhunun	23,077 (1.90)	21,356 (2.22)	1.721 (0.68)
Alwar	143,858 (8.12)	139,708 (8.87)	4 150 (2.12)
Bharatpur	56,716 (3.01)	54,556 (3.49)	2.160 (0.67)
Sawai Madhopur . .	348,130 (22.67)	141,822 (25.71)	6,308 (3.06)
Jaipur	380,199 (11.12)	345,786 (15.93)	34,413 (2.75)
Sikar	36,552 (2.65)	34,092 (3.10)	2,460 (0.88)
Ajmer	32,183 (2.23)	26,471 (3.21)	5,712 (0.93)
Tonk	92,477 (11.80)	91,520 (14.30)	957 (0.67)
Jaisalmer	10,680 (4.39)	9,851 (4.69)	829 (2.52)
Jodhpur	40,088 (2.40)	29,707 (2.73)	10,381 (1.79)
Nagaur	2,984 (0.18)	2,786 (0.20)	198 (0.08)
Pali	69,694 (5.47)	64,520 (6.21)	5,174 (2.20)
Barmer	57,038 (5.10)	54,558 (5.35)	2,480 (2.53)
Jalor	72,361 (8.01)	68,386 (8.24)	3,975 (5.46)
Sirohi	25,245 (23.11)	17,057 (26.30)	8,188 (8.44)
Bhilwara	121,664 (9.28)	115,110 (10.26)	6,554 (8.48)
Udaipur	809,156 (34.33)	792,922 (39.61)	16,234 (4.57)
Chittaurgarh	223,864 (18.16)	219,505 (20.51)	4,359 (2.68)
Dungarpur	440,026 (64.44)	432,877 (67.77)	7,149 (16.20)
Banswara	643,966 (72.63)	637,912 (76.73)	6,054 (10.97)
Bundi	118,030 (20.11)	114,763 (23.56)	3,267 (3.27)
Kota	231,316 (14.83)	216,826 (20.42)	14,490 (2.91)
Jhalawar	91,610 (11.67)	88,040 (12.70)	3,570 (3.90)

NOTE : Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to total population.

Whereas 17.96 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population resides in urban areas, only 3.73 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population resides in urban areas. The highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population (445.10) per cent) resides in urban areas in district Ajmer whereas 69.39 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in Bikaner district resides in urban areas according to 1981 Census as may be seen from the following table :

TABLE 8.11

Percentage distribution of urban/rural population belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in 1981 Census

State/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN . . .	**82.04**	**17.96**	**96.27**	**3.73**
Ganganagar . . .	85.61	14.39	51.68	48.32
Bikaner . . .	76.48	23.52	30.61	69.39
Churu . . .	82.27	17.73	70.23	29.77
Jhunjhunun . . .	79.55	20.45	92.54	7.46
Alwar	90.85	9.15	97.12	2.88
Bharatpur . . .	83.35	16.65	96.19	3.81
Sawai Madhopur . .	87.46	12.54	98.19	1.81
Jaipur	71.73	28.27	90.95	9.05
Sikar	83.00	17.00	93.27	6.73
Ajmer	54.90	45.10	82.25	17.75
Tonk	84.25	15.75	98.97	1.03
Jaisalmer . . .	90.76	9.24	92.24	7.76
Jodhpur . . .	71.87	28.13	74.10	25.90
Nagaur . . .	90.59	9.41	93.36	6.64
Pali	84.92	15.08	92.58	7.42
Barmer . . .	91.68	8.32	95.65	4.35
Jalor . . .	92.39	7.61	94.51	5.49
Sirohi . . .	83.32	16.68	93.46	6.54
Bhilwara . . .	87.05	12.95	94.61	5.39

TABLE 8.11—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Udaipur . . .	81.71	18.29	98.00	2.00
Chittaurgarh . .	88.22	11.78	98.05	1.95
Dungarpur . . .	88.45	11.55	98.38	1.62
Banswara . . .	91.71	8.29	99.06	0.94
Bundi	84.61	15.39	97.23	2.77
Kota	74.61	25.39	93.74	6.26
Jhalawar . . .	91.38	8.62	96.10	3.90

Literacy Rate

The literacy rates have shown an increasing trend among total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural as well as urban areas among males as well as females during 1961-81. Comparatively the literacy rates have increased more in urban areas as compared to rural areas, and, more among males as compared to females. Literacy rates have increased more in total population as compared to Scheduled Castes and more in Scheduled Castes as compared to Scheduled Tribes during 1961-81 as is evident from the table 8.12.

Amongst the Scheduled Castes, the literacy rate is higher among males as compared to females in all the districts both in urban as well as rural areas. The literacy rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas among both the sexes. The highest literacy rate among Scheduled Caste males as well as females in all areas and urban areas is in Ajmer district and in rural areas in Jhunjhunun district as may be seen from the table 8.13.

Amongst the Scheduled Tribes the literacy rate is higher among males as compared to females in all the districts both in urban as well as ruarl areas. The literacy rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas among both the sexes. The highest literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe males in all areas and in rural areas is in Jhunjhunun district, and in urban areas in Tonk district. Among the Scheduled Tribe females the literacy rate is highest in all areas in Ganganagar district, in rural areas in Jhunjhunun district and in urban areas in Ajmer district as is evident from the table 8.14.

TABLE 8.12

Sex-wise literacy rates among total population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural /urban areas during 1961—1981 Censuses

Total/Rural/ Urban	Literacy Rates								
	Total Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Census 1961					
Total . . .	15.21	23.71	5.84	6.44	11.65	0.78	3.98	7.42	0.28
Rural . . .	10.85	18.34	2.65	5.25	9.75	0.38	3.77	7.07	0.22
Urban . . .	37.61	50.90	22.55	14.89	25.21	3.62	14.13	22.99	3.09
				Census 1971					
Total . . .	19.07	28.74	8.46	9.14	16.35	1.25	6.47	12.03	0.49
Rural . . .	13.85	22.87	4.03	3.43	5.75	0.91	6.17	11.56	0.41
Urban . . .	43.47	55.53	29.69	43.37	79.07	3.34	19.67	31.60	4.30
				Census 1981					
Total . . .	24.38	36.30	11.42	14.04	24.40	2.69	10.27	18.85	1.20
Rural . . .	17.99	29.65	5.46	11.26	20.51	1.18	9.61	17.88	0.93
Urban . . .	48.35	60.55	34.45	26.75	41.94	9.71	27.31	41.93	8.70

TABLE 8.13

Sexwise literacy rates among Scheduled Castes in rural/urban areas at district level in 1981 Census

State/District	Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN .	**24.40**	**20.51**	**41.94**	**2.69**	**1.18**	**9.71**
Ganganagar .	15.77	13.78	27.40	1.92	1.33	5.54
Bikaner . .	15.64	10.10	33.36	2.17	0.50	7.72
Churu . .	14.42	11.13	29.68	0.91	0.40	3.29
Jhunjhunun .	33.06	30.79	41.59	3.15	2.56	5.52
Alwar . .	30.12	28.86	42.30	2.40	1.95	6.99
Bharatpur . .	28.82	27.32	36.37	1.85	1.16	5.27
Sawai Madhopur .	26.66	24.22	43.74	1.68	0.91	7.02
Jaipur . .	33.23	28.98	43.80	3.85	1.48	9.99
Sikar . .	29.90	27.48	41.48	1.95	1.39	4.72
Ajmer . .	36.95	20.46	56.84	10.56	1.70	21.44
Tonk . .	24.14	20.29	44.58	1.82	0.86	6.97
Jaisalmer . .	17.31	13.61	50.18	0.62	0.24	4.86
Jodhpur . .	21.13	14.04	38.78	3.37	0.50	10.90
Nagaur . .	15.95	14.37	30.85	0.75	0.50	3.19
Pali . .	25.21	22.56	39.78	1.82	1.21	5.32
Barmer . .	12.42	10.12	36.98	0.49	0.26	3.17
Jalor . .	13.12	11.14	36.52	0.51	0.24	3.85
Sirohi . .	20.26	13.72	51.85	3.64	0.75	18.58
Bhilwara . .	18.76	15.49	40.69	1.31	0.77	4.93
Udaipur . .	31.80	27.25	51.68	4.14	1.91	14.34
Chittaurgarh .	24.39	21.28	47.44	2.24	1.08	11.00
Dungarpur .	27.71	24.84	49.11	3.10	2.19	10.33
Banswara . .	24.46	23.26	37.49	2.43	1.74	10.20
Bundi . .	20.00	15.65	44.15	2.31	0.92	9.86
Kota . .	31.79	26.72	46.53	5.06	2.24	13.46
Jhalawar . .	20.79	18.41	45.82	2.14	1.22	11.99

TABLE 8.14

Sexwise literacy rates among Scheduled Tribes in rural/urban areas at district level in 1981 Census

State/District	Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN .	**18.85**	**17.88**	**41.93**	**1.20**	**0.93**	**8.70**
Ganganagar .	36.48	22.40	50.65	6.81	1.72	12.71
Bikaner . .	35.25	23.28	40.90	6.04	1.02	8.07
Churu . .	29.47	23.97	41.92	3.71	1.53	9.10
Jhunjhunun .	37.85	36.76	49.85	4.44	3.89	12.30
Alwar . .	30.78	29.76	62.33	1.54	1.19	14.53
Bharatpur . .	36.79	35.86	59.14	2.32	1.84	15.39
Sawai Madhopur .	31.89	31.35	57.63	1.35	1.24	8.77
Jaipur . .	28.05	25.60	51.23	1.67	0.83	10.77
Sikar . .	35.36	34.11	52.41	2.94	2.37	11.08
Ajmer . .	23.56	15.18	59.73	4.30	0.66	22.61
Tonk . .	20.98	20.34	68.41	0.67	0.56	15.91
Jaisalmer . .	6.96	5.43	23.41	0.22	0.15	1.17
Jodhpur . .	10.67	5.77	24.23	0.95	0.21	3.15
Nagaur . .	28.13	25.30	59.70	1.78	1.40	9.38
Pali . .	9.55	8.45	23.09	0.45	0.31	2.22
Barmer . .	5.48	4.90	17.55	0.14	0.08	1.51
Jalor . .	4.11	3.55	13.71	0.10	0.04	1.12
Sirohi . .	7.49	5.02	40.90	0.59	0.16	7.07
Bhilwara . .	11.07	10.20	26.24	0.46	0.38	1.91
Udaipur . .	11.21	10.81	29.16	0.69	0.61	4.90
Chittaurgarh .	10.13	9.59	34.56	0.47	0.34	7.93
Dungarpur . .	18.35	17.81	45.31	1.32	1.21	9.74
Banswara . .	15.78	15.46	46.07	1.07	0.96	14.26
Bundi . .	20.37	19.63	44.10	0.91	0.82	4.67
Kota . .	28.16	27.30	40.04	3.00	2.51	11.03
Jhalawar . .	22.18	21.13	46.51	1.58	1.28	9.48

CHAPTER IX

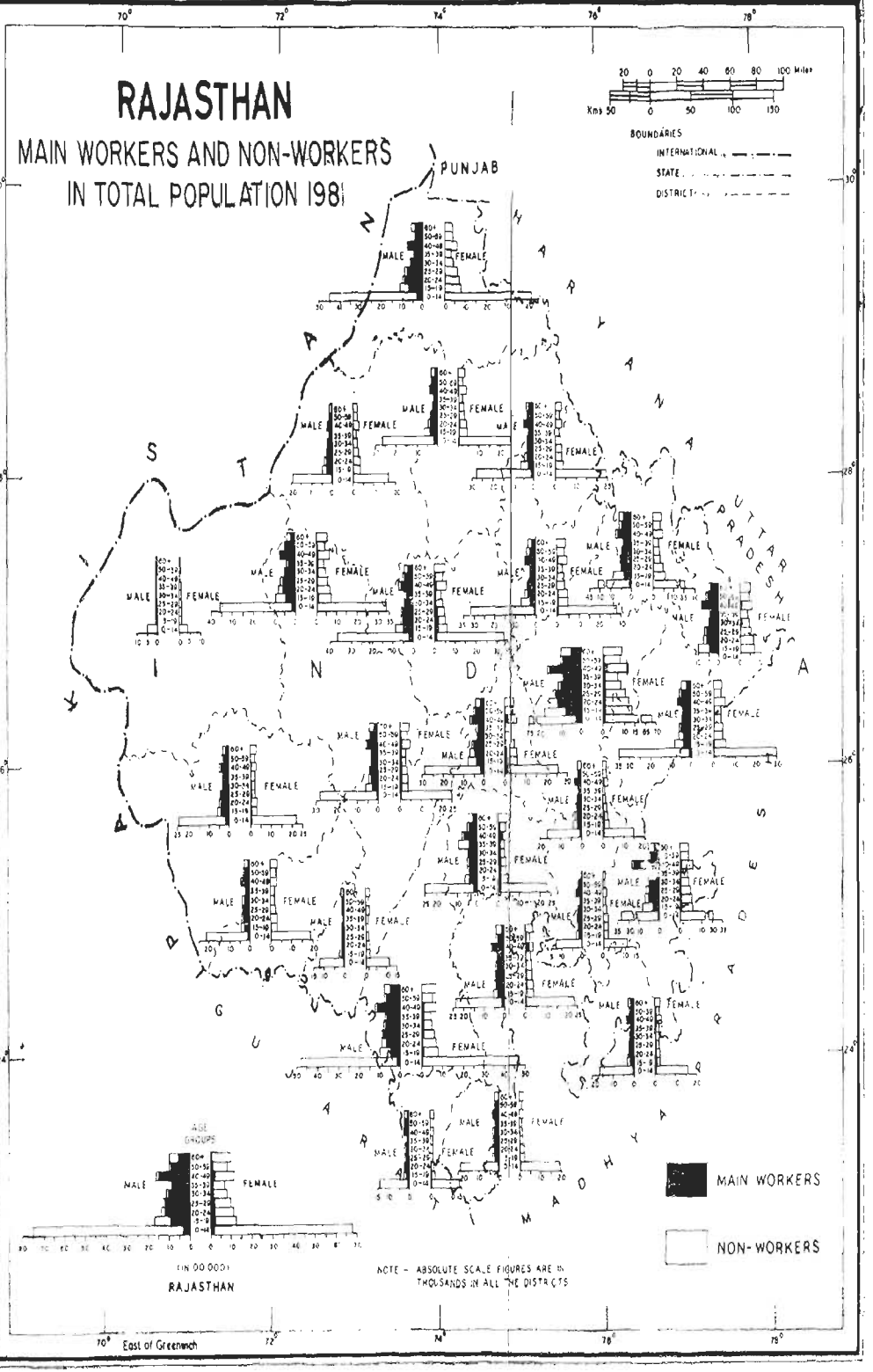
HOW MANY OF US WORK

The population of a country is generally divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. The economically active persons are called workers and those who are considered as economically not active are called non-workers. According to the definition adopted at the 1981 Census, a worker is a person whose activity is participation in any economically productive work. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

The reference period for eliciting the usual work status of a person was one year preceding the date of enumeration. However, certain types of work, such as, agriculture, household industry, etc. are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year depending on local circumstances. In such cases, the broad time span of the agricultural season was taken into consideration as the reference period.

It may be stated that since workers can be full-time workers, seasonal workers, part-time workers, marginal workers and even workers whose contribution would otherwise be considered insignificant, the economic questions were so framed that it yielded information relating to main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. It may, however, be stated that in 1971 Census, the information relating to marginal workers could not be extracted. Some information relating to seeking/available for work was also ascertained through a specially-designed economic question from the non-workers and marginal workers.

Main workers are those who have worked for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration and whose main activity was in either cultivation or in agricultural labour


RAJASTHAN
MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
PAKISTAN
MALE
FEMALE
AGE GROUPS
(IN 00 000)
RAJASTHAN
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
NOTE - ABSOLUTE SCALE FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS IN ALL THE DISTRICTS
East of Greenwich

or in household industry or in other work. Marginal workers are those who have not worked for the major part of the preceding year concerned but nevertheless have done some work during any time in the reference period. In other words, such workers while not being capable of being classified as main workers, nevertheless, perform some work.

The main activity or the work that a person has been doing mostly can be easily understood from the following examples :—

(a) A person is a cultivator but during the non-agricultural season works as a construction worker. His main work is cultivation and secondary work is construction.

(b) A housewife is generally engaged in running her household but works on the family land during the sowing or harvesting season. She is mainly engaged in household duties (non worker). Her marginal work is cultivation.

(c) A person may be mainly engaged as agricultural labourer but may have worked in a sugar factory during the lean season. His main work is agricultural labour and secondary work is his engagement in the sugar factory.

(d) A student may be working for a few hours in a shop to earn some money for fees, he is mainly a student (non-worker) and next as other worker.

(e) A person who is mainly a cultivator also keeps cows and sells the milk. His main work is cultivation and secondary work milk-selling.

Industrial categories of workers

The activities or jobs followed by workers cover a wide range. In order, therefore, to have a fairly good idea of the

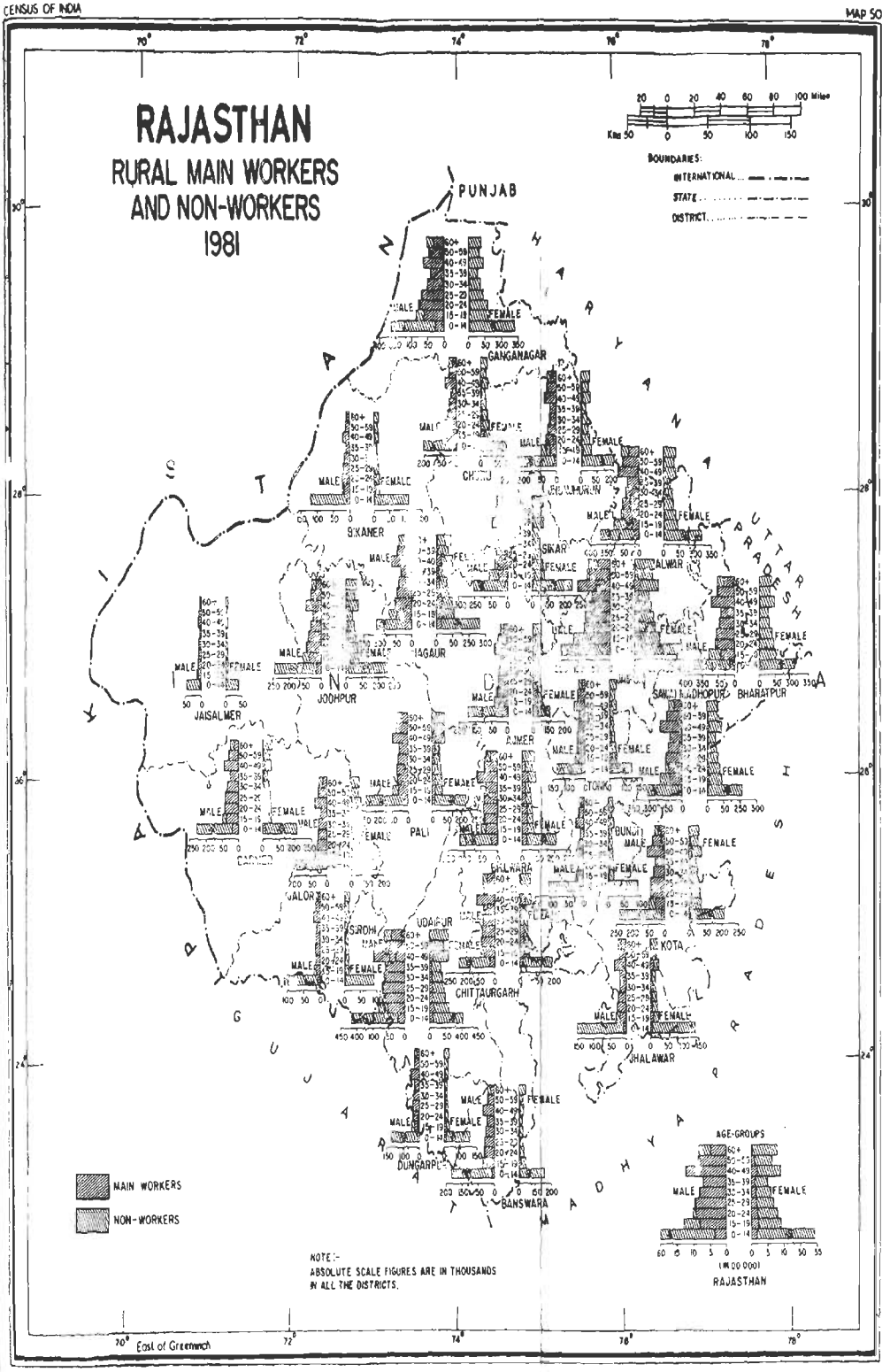
distributory nature of workers, these activities have been grouped into the following nine industrial categories:

Category	Description
I	Cultivators
II	Agricultural labourers
III	Livestock, forestry fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV	Mining and quarrying
V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs: (*a*) Household industry (*b*) Other than household industry
VI	Construction
VII	Trade and Commerce
VIII	Transport, storage and communications
IX	Other services

Cultivator : A person is treated as a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as an employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation would include supervision and direction of cultivation. However, those engaged in fruit growing or keeping of orchards or groves or working in plantations are not classified as cultivators but are classified as other workers.

Agricultural labourer : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is an agricultural labourer. An agricultural labourer has no risk in the cultivation and merely works in another person's land for wages and has no right of lease or contract on such land.

Household industry : If a person works in production, processing, servicing, repair of articles or goods in an industry which is recognised as a household industry, he or she is classified as working in the household industry sector. A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself or members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas or within the precincts of the house in which the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry must consist of members of the household. A household industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.


RAJASTHAN
RURAL MAIN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS 1981
PUNJAB
GANGANAGAR
BIKANER
JAISALMER
JOODHPUR
NAGAUR
CHURU
JHUNJHUNUN
SIKAR
ALWAR
AJMER
BHARATPUR
SAWAI MADHOPUR
TONK
PALI
BARMER
JALOR
SIROHI
UDAIPUR
CHITTAURGARH
BHILWARA
BUNDI
KOTA
JHALAWAR
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
MAIN WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
AGE-GROUPS
MALE
FEMALE
RAJASTHAN
NOTE:-
ABSOLUTE SCALE FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS IN ALL THE DISTRICTS.
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
Kms
Miles
East of Greenwich

Categories of non-workers

The non-working population has been classified under seven broad categories, as listed below :—

(i) *Household duties* : This category covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties.

(ii) *Students* : This covers all full-time students and children attending school.

(iii) *Dependents* : This category includes all Dependents, such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.

(iv) *Retired persons or rentiers* : A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e., not employed again in some full-time work or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work.

(v) *Beggars etc.* : This covers beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified source of subsistence.

(vi) *Inmates of institutions* : This category covers convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution.

(vii) *Other non-workers* : This includes all non-workers who may not come under any of the above six categories but who are looking for work.

Distribution of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers

The strength of these two groups, i.e., workers and non-workers plays a vital role in the economic planning of the country. The present chapter intends to give in brief the strength of these two groups alongwith their activities. At the outset, we would like to have an idea of the people who are economically active, i.e., who are workers and those who are not active and depend on others. This will be clear from the following table which shows the percentages of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the state and districts according to the data collected at the 1981 Census:

TABLE 9.1

Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the State and districts, 1981

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of main workers to total population			Percentage of marginal workers to total population			Percentage of non-workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RAJASTHAN . .	T	**30.48**	**49.92**	**9.32**	**6.13**	**0.98**	**11.74**	**63.39**	**49.10**	**78.94**
	R	**31.53**	**51.01**	**10.58**	**7.54**	**1.17**	**14.40**	**60.93**	**47.82**	**75.02**
	U	**26.54**	**45.93**	**4.45**	**0.83**	**0.29**	**1.43**	**72.63**	**53.78**	**94.12**
Ganganagar . .	T	29.48	52.76	2.85	3.59	0.48	7.16	66.93	46.76	89.99
	R	29.73	53.58	2.88	4.43	0.55	8.81	65.84	45.87	88.31
	U	28.54	49.72	2.74	0.34	0.21	0.52	71.12	50.07	96.74
Bikaner . .	T	29.31	50.18	5.90	3.77	0.72	7.20	66.92	49.10	86.90
	R	31.75	53.74	7.48	6.00	1.03	11.48	62.25	45.23	81.04
	U	25.58	44.84	3.42	0.36	0.24	0.49	74.06	54.92	96.09
Churu . .	T	29.50	48.37	9.71	5.46	1.05	10.09	65.04	50.58	80.20
	R	31.92	50.40	12.58	7.19	1.27	13.39	60.89	48.33	74.03
	U	23.64	43.46	2.73	1.28	0.52	2.08	75.08	56.02	95.19
Jhunjhunun . .	T	25.04	42.00	7.30	9.31	3.20	15.71	65.65	54.80	76.99
	R	25.65	42.35	8.42	11.41	3.93	19.14	62.94	53.72	72.44
	U	22.68	40.72	2.85	1.29	0.49	2.18	76.03	58.79	94.97
Alwar . . .	T	26.73	46.72	4.32	9.46	1.37	18.53	63.81	51.91	77.15
	R	26.78	46.95	4.38	10.55	1.51	20.59	62.67	51.54	75.03
	U	26.24	44.94	3.82	0.74	0.29	1.28	73.02	54.77	94.90

Bharatpur . .	T	27.27	47.69	2.72	5.32	0.75	10.80	67.41	51.56	86.48
	R	27.68	48.40	2.67	6.19	0.84	12.65	66.13	50.76	84.68
	U	25.30	44.19	2.99	1.08	0.37	1.92	73.62	55.44	95.09
Sawai Madhopur .	T	28.86	48.56	6.12	5.28	0.63	10.65	65.86	50.81	83.23
	R	29.45	49.36	6.49	6.00	0.69	12.12	64.55	49.95	81.39
	U	25.09	43.46	3.78	0.63	0.22	1.10	74.28	56.32	95.12
Jaipur . . .	T	29.37	47.74	8.81	3.47	0.42	6.88	67.16	51.84	84.31
	R	30.71	48.33	11.35	5.11	0.55	10.13	64.18	51.12	78.52
	U	27.04	46.73	4.29	0.62	0.20	1.10	72.34	53.07	94.61
Sikar . . .	T	24.62	43.67	4.83	6.22	1.34	11.29	69.16	54.99	83.88
	R	25.35	44.56	5.44	7.38	1.53	13.45	67.27	53.91	81.11
	U	21.76	40.19	2.40	1.62	0.58	2.72	76.62	59.23	94.88
Ajmer . . .	T	35.83	51.54	18.79	2.95	0.56	5.55	61.22	47.90	75.66
	R	41.91	55.56	27.52	4.64	0.74	8.75	53.45	43.70	63.73
	U	27.71	46.34	6.73	0.69	0.32	1.11	71.60	53.34	92.16
Tonk . . .	T	33.87	52.15	14.17	7.24	0.78	14.20	58.89	47.07	71.63
	R	35.10	53.34	15.54	8.40	0.86	16.49	56.50	45.80	67.97
	U	28.42	46.94	9.97	2.07	0.44	3.86	69.51	52.62	88.17
Jaisalmer . .	T	32.09	55.04	3.80	4.22	1.19	7.96	63.69	43.77	88.24
	R	32.36	55.77	3.89	4.75	1.34	8.89	62.89	42.89	87.22
	U	30.34	50.57	3.19	0.86	0.24	1.70	68.80	49.19	95.11
Jodhpur . .	T	30.59	49.52	9.78	3.25	0.68	6.07	66.16	49.80	84.15
	R	32.86	51.76	12.49	4.82	0.99	8.95	62.32	47.25	78.56
	U	26.35	45.42	4.54	0.29	0.13	0.49	73.36	54.45	94.97
Nagaur . .	T	33.11	49.82	15.66	4.70	0.85	8.73	62.19	49.33	75.61
	R	34.40	50.64	17.56	5.36	0.95	9.93	60.24	48.41	72.51
	U	25.56	45.13	4.12	0.85	0.27	1.48	73.59	54.60	94.40

TABLE 9.1—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pali . . .	T	32.07	50.26	12.85	5.12	0.62	9.87	62.81	49.12	77.28
	R	33.02	50.73	14.58	6.07	0.72	11.65	60.91	48.55	73.77
	U	27.87	48.26	4.85	0.89	0.21	1.67	71.24	51.53	93.48
Barmer . .	T	31.85	52.93	8.54	9.53	1.84	18.04	58.62	45.23	73.42
	R	32.32	53.51	9.09	10.34	1.99	19.49	57.34	44.50	71.42
	U	26.95	47.19	2.57	1.13	0.27	2.17	71.92	52.54	95.26
Jalor . . .	T	29.41	50.88	6.61	4.31	0.70	8.15	66.28	48.42	85.24
	R	29.72	51.37	6.87	4.58	0.75	8.63	65.70	47.88	84.50
	U	25.82	45.41	3.53	1.26	0.21	2.46	72.92	54.38	94.01
Sirohi . . .	T	29.46	49.51	8.63	5.68	1.10	10.43	64.86	49.39	80.94
	R	29.95	50.21	9.31	6.67	1.27	12.17	63.38	48.52	78.52
	U	27.18	46.44	9.31	1.14	0.38	2.00	71.68	53.18	92.69
Bhilwara . .	T	38.50	56.99	18.87	6.36	0.75	12.31	55.14	42.26	68.82
	R	40.15	58.42	20.89	7.23	0.84	13.96	52.62	40.74	65.15
	U	28.68	48.70	6.56	1.18	0.22	2.24	70.14	51.08	91.20
Udaipur . .	T	30.13	51.88	7.89	9.47	1.10	18.03	60.40	47.02	74.08
	R	30.56	52.73	8.28	10.96	1.24	20.72	58.48	46.03	71.00
	U	27.73	47.35	5.57	1.07	0.33	1.90	71.20	52.32	92.53
Chittaurgarh .	T	37.82	55.98	18.71	10.18	1.51	19.30	52.01	42.51	61.99
	R	39.22	57.25	20.46	11.44	1.67	21.60	49.34	41.08	57.94
	U	28.57	47.95	6.76	1.91	0.47	3.54	69.52	51.58	89.70
Dungarpur . .	T	27.19	48.26	7.03	17.24	2.73	31.12	55.57	49.01	61.85
	R	27.44	48.80	7.20	18.33	2.89	32.95	54.23	48.31	59.85
	U	23.61	41.00	4.29	1.44	0.59	2.39	74.95	58.41	93.32

Banswara . .	T	27.97	49.16	6.44	14.21	1.83	26.78	57.82	49.01	66.78
	R	27.99	49.29	6.50	15.07	1.92	28.34	56.94	48.79	65.16
	U	27.74	47.23	5.56	1.12	0.62	1.70	71.14	52.15	92.74
Bundi . . .	T	33.93	53.56	11.81	3.87	0.60	7.55	62.20	45.84	80.64
	R	35.53	55.22	13.32	4.43	0.62	8.73	60.04	44.16	77.95
	U	26.12	45.40	4.50	1.13	0.53	1.79	72.75	54.07	93.71
Kota . . .	T	30.40	50.01	8.31	3.58	0.60	6.94	66.02	49.39	84.75
	R	31.50	51.21	9.71	5.06	0.77	9.80	63.44	48.02	80.49
	U	28.07	47.52	5.25	0.42	0.24	0.53	71.51	52.24	94.12
Jhalawar . .	T	35.96	53.38	17.14	3.70	0.54	7.12	60.34	46.08	75.74
	R	37.22	54.51	18.62	4.09	0.57	7.87	58.69	44.92	73.51
	U	26.43	45.03	5.79	0.75	0.27	1.28	72.82	54.70	92.93

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Our state is inhabited by 34,261,862 persons of whom 10,442,268 are main workers; 2,100,353 marginal workers and 21,719,241 non-workers. In other words, out of every 100 persons dwelling our state, main workers number 31, marginal workers 6 and non-workers 63. Thus, a predominant majority of our population consists of non-workers. As between the two sexes, it is pertinent to note that main workers among males make up one-half of the total male population of the state. Marginal workers comprise just one-hundredth of the male population while non-workers constitute the remaining 49 per cent of this population. Contrary to the position obtaining among males, female main workers form 9.32 per cent of the female population only. As against this, marginal workers among females constitute more than one-eighth (11.74 per cent) population of females inhabiting the state as a whole. Similarly, non-working females comprise as high as 78.94 per cent of the population belonging to this sex.

The rural-urban sectors reveal some salient features. The above data show that main workers and marginal workers claim higher percentages in the rural areas than in the urban sector, not only for persons but also for males and females separately. Interestingly, the position is reversed in the case of non-workers where the corresponding percentages are higher in the urban sector. The disparities are noticeable particularly among female marginal workers and non-workers. It may be pointed out that as against 14.40 per cent females returned as marginal workers in the rural sector, there are 1.43 per cent such workers only in the urban areas of our state. Likewise, while non-working females in the rural areas make up three-fourths of the female population of the state, in the urban sector the respective proportion is as high as 94.12 per cent.

Looking at the districtwise figures, we find a pattern, by and large, similar to the one observed in the case of the state as a whole. There is not any appreciable difference between the respective proportions of main workers which range from 24.62 per cent of Sikar to 38.50 per cent of Bhilwara district. The fact, however, remains that there are nine districts which have returned higher percentages of main workers when compared to the state average of 30.48 per cent. These are Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Bundi, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali and Jodhpur.

So far as marginal workers are concerned, ten districts have returned higher percentages than the state average, ranging between 6.22 of Sikar and 17.24 of Dungarpur. Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Barmer, Udaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunun, Tonk and Bhilwara are the other districts belonging to this group. In some of the remaining districts, the percentages are strikingly low, as in the case of Ajmer in which only 2.95 per cent of the total population of this district comprises marginal workers.

The highest percentage of non-workers is noticed in Sikar district (69.16). Besides, there are twelve more districts possessing significantly high percentages of non-workers ranging from 67.41 to 63.69 per cent. These are Bharatpur, Jaipur, Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jalor, Jodhpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jhunjhunun, Churu, Sirohi, Alwar and Jaisalmer. Among the remaining thirteen districts having registered lower percentages of non-workers than the state average, mention may particularly be made of Chittaurgarh (52.01 per cent), Bhilwara (55.14 per cent), Dungarpur (55.57 per cent), Banswara (57.82 per cent), Barmer (58.62 per cent) and Tonk (58.89 per cent). In all other districts, the percentages of non-workers are comparatively high, being more than 60 per cent in each case.

As in the state as a whole, there are large disparities between the sexwise percentages of main workers in the various districts. Mention may, in particular, be made of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sikar and Jaisalmer which indicate a much wider gap between the respective percentages. In these districts, while female main workers constitute less than 6 per cent of the total female population, the percentages claimed by males are as high as 44 and above in each of these areas. Even as it is, there are fourteen districts which indicate higher percentages of male main workers than the state average. In these districts, the corresponding percentages vary from 50.01 of Kota to 56.99 of Bhilwara. Jhunjhunun has the lowest percentage of male main workers (42) among all the districts. Bhilwara stands out conspicuously for the highest percentage of female main workers (18.87) which is more than double the state average. Close on the heels is Ajmer and Chittaurgarh with 18.79 and 18.71 per cent of the female population of these districts respectively consisting of non-

workers. Among the districts having recorded lower percentages than that of the state, attracting notice is Bharatpur in which female main workers make up only 2.72 per cent of the population.

Notwithstanding the negligible state percentage of marginal workers among males, the incidence of such workers is strongly marked in some districts even though their number is not large. While there are as many as fifteen districts in which male marginal workers do not claim more than one per cent of the total male population, the percentage goes upto 3.20 in Jhunjhunun and 2.73 in Dungarpur. Unlike males, much larger percentages of females have been returned as marginal workers in each district of the state. Majority of the districts divulge large differences in their percentages when compared to males. For instance, in Dungarpur district, female marginal workers comprise 31.12 per cent as against 2.73 per cent only of the males. Same is the case with Banswara in which females constitute 26.78 per cent marginal workers as against 1.83 per cent only of the males. Other districts notable in this regard are Chittaurgarh, Alwar, Udaipur and Banswara in each of which the disparity between the two sexes is more than 16 per cent.

The sexwise percentages of non-workers disclose the same trend as that of the state in every district too. Female non-workers are conspicuous for having returned very high percentages when compared to males. It may be pointed out that while the proportions of males in the districts vary from a minimum of 42.26 per cent to a maximum of 54.99 per cent, in the case of females these range from 61.85 per cent to 88.99 per cent. As for males, Sikar and Bhilwara districts rank first and last respectively whereas among females, it is the district of Ganganagar that takes the prime place, Dungarpur taking the bottom position. It is also worthwhile to remark here that the percentage of male non-workers in Bikaner district is at par with that of the State.

Distribution of main workers into nine industrial categories

We have seen the distribution of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. It would be interesting to see how main workers are distributed into the

nine industrial categories in the state as a whole. The table below gives the percentage distribution of main workers into these industrial categories separately for persons, males and females :

TABLE 9.2

Percentage distribution of main workers among industrial categories

Industrial category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00	100.00
I—Cultivators	61.59	60.70	66.75
II—Agricultural labourers . .	7.32	5.89	15.67
III—Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities . . .	2.90	2.82	3.37
IV—Mining and quarrying . .	0.91	0.92	0.86
V—Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs:			
(*a*) Household industry . .	3.26	3.33	2.82
(*b*) Other than household industry	5.65	6.18	2.55
VI—Construction	2.00	2.17	1.05
VII—Trade & Commerce . . .	5.33	6.08	0.97
VIII—Transport, storage and communications	2.47	2.85	0.23
IX—Other services . . .	8.57	9.06	5.73

The prominent role of agricultural activities in the state is distinctly clear from the above data. There are as many as 68.91 per cent main workers engaged in these activities out of whom no less than 61.59 per cent are cultivators and the remaining agricultural labourers. Other services play the next major role in the field of economic activities. These services include public administration and defence services, sanitary services, education, scientific and research services, medical and health services, community services, recreational and cultural services, personal services etc. and collectively account for 8.57 per cent main workers in our state. Persons engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs comprise 8.91 per cent workers out of whom those engaged in household industry make up just 3.26 per cent whereas workers in non-household industries take a lion's share (5.65 per cent).

Trade and commerce is also significant from the point of view that it absorbs 5.33 per cent main workers. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities take 2.90 per cent workers into its fold. The same holds, more or less, good of transport, storage and communications and construction in which 2.47 per cent and 2 per cent main workers are engaged respectively. The lowest quantum of workers (0.91 per cent) is noticed in mining and quarrying.

If we compare the sexwise figures, it would be observed that with the exception of those engaged in (I) cultivation, (II) agricultural labour, and (III) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, males predominate in all other industrial categories of workers. In agricultural labour, male workers claim considerably less percentage when compared to females. As for cultivation, while 60.70 per cent of male main workers are engaged in this activity, female cultivators account for 66.75 per cent of total female main workers of the state. Workers engaged in industrial category III do not, however, disclose any appreciable disparity.

Rural-urban percentages of workers in broad industrial categories to total main workers

One more interesting feature would be to go a step further and analyse the rural and urban distribution of male and female main workers among the broad working categories, namely, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industry and other workers. It may be stated that all workers, i.e., those who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry are 'other workers'. The type of workers that come under this category include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. This can be examined from the following inset table which indicates the sexwise percentages of cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers to total main workers in the state and districts:

TABLE 9.3

Sexwise percentages of cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers to total main workers in the state and districts, 1981

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total main workers		Categories of main workers: Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industry		Other workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJASTHAN	**T**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**60.70**	**66.75**	**5.89**	**15.67**	**3.33**	**2.82**	**30.08**	**14.76**
	R	**100.00**	**100.00**	**73.32**	**72.13**	**6.77**	**16.60**	**2.88**	**2.02**	**17.03**	**9.25**
	U	**100.00**	**100.00**	**9.55**	**17.19**	**2.34**	**7.04**	**5.17**	**10.23**	**82.94**	**65.54**
Ganganagar	T	100.00	100.00	57.80	55.42	14.55	18.40	1.96	3.12	25.69	23.06
	R	100.00	100.00	69.29	66.09	16.96	20.44	1.45	1.95	12.30	11.52
	U	100.00	100.00	11.79	10.47	4.93	9.80	3.98	8.08	79.30	71.65
Bikaner	T	100.00	100.00	52.06	61.67	2.56	2.93	2.85	4.29	42.53	31.11
	R	100.00	100.00	77.90	76.97	2.71	3.52	1.89	3.20	17.50	16.31
	U	100.00	100.00	5.50	9.14	2.29	0.88	4.58	8.05	87.63	81.93
Churu	T	100.00	100.00	70.02	89.62	3.21	2.94	2.45	1.24	24.32	6.20
	R	100.00	100.00	87.61	94.15	2.57	2.80	0.93	0.45	8.89	2.60
	U	100.00	100.00	20.83	38.93	4.98	4.46	6.70	10.09	67.49	46.52
Jhunjhunun	T	100.00	100.00	57.45	83.36	4.95	3.76	3.76	3.03	33.84	9.85
	R	100.00	100.00	68.68	88.28	5.19	3.80	2.97	2.02	23.16	5.90
	U	100.00	100.00	14.20	26.00	3.99	3.34	6.80	14.78	75.01	55.88

TABLE 9.3—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alwar	T	100.00	100.00	66.60	69.84	4.82	10.91	2.96	3.38	25.62	15.87
	R	100.00	100.00	73.92	75.45	5.29	11.63	2.95	2.69	17.84	10.23
	U	100.00	100.00	7.36	16.18	1.05	4.04	3.06	9.93	88.53	69.85
Bharatpur	T	100.00	100.00	69.38	51.74	5.49	17.33	2.21	5.91	22.92	25.02
	R	100.00	100.00	79.04	59.89	6.00	20.00	1.75	4.80	13.21	15.31
	U	100.00	100.00	17.51	16.84	2.72	5.90	4.67	10.64	75.10	66.62
Sawai Madhopur . .	T	100.00	100.00	69.67	70.58	4.23	15.05	2.89	3.01	23.21	11.35
	R	100.00	100.00	77.48	74.70	4.51	15.49	2.62	2.00	15.39	7.81
	U	100.00	100.00	12.55	24.84	2.17	10.30	4.90	14.24	80.38	50.62
Jaipur	T	100.00	100.00	45.92	67.63	3.26	7.90	5.12	4.43	45.70	20.04
	R	100.00	100.00	69.04	79.46	4.64	8.83	5.06	3.55	21.26	8.16
	U	100.00	100.00	5.39	11.87	0.86	3.55	5.23	8.57	88.52	76.01
Sikar	T	100.00	100.00	60.18	77.25	4.27	5.60	4.53	5.24	31.02	11.91
	R	100.00	100.00	71.63	82.70	4.84	6.00	4.05	3.31	19.48	7.99
	U	100.00	100.00	10.50	28.25	1.82	2.02	6.57	22.62	81.11	47.11
Ajmer	T	100.00	100.00	41.63	62.68	4.90	13.88	3.58	3.15	49.89	20.29
	R	100.00	100.00	64.45	71.58	7.33	15.42	3.45	1.58	24.77	11.42
	U	100.00	100.00	6.19	12.34	1.13	5.11	3.78	12.06	88.90	70.49
Tonk	T	100.00	100.00	61.73	64.03	5.37	16.91	4.47	3.14	28.43	15.92
	R	100.00	100.00	71.39	69.52	5.75	17.82	3.87	1.46	18.99	11.20
	U	100.00	100.00	13.61	15.66	3.45	8.87	7.47	17.96	75.47	57.51
Jaisalmer	T	100.00	100.00	58.73	54.29	2.91	10.90	2.31	7.33	36.05	27.48
	R	100.00	100.00	66.21	59.18	3.02	12.06	1.92	7.24	28.85	21.52
	U	100.00	100.00	8.30	14.06	2.18	1.34	4.94	8.04	84.58	76.56

Jodhpur	T	100.00	100.00	56.32	73.43	3.77	10.88	2.97	2.29	36.94	13.40
	R	100.00	100.00	80.83	83.32	4.96	11.77	2.26	1.28	11.95	3.63
	U	100.00	100.00	5.39	20.74	1.27	6.14	4.44	7.66	88.90	65.46
Nagaur	T	100.00	100.00	68.05	84.54	4.73	8.63	4.03	1.95	23.19	4.88
	R	100.00	100.00	76.46	85.99	5.03	8.65	3.32	1.64	15.19	3.72
	U	100.00	100.00	14.11	47.42	2.82	7.93	8.57	10.05	74.50	34.60
Pali	T	100.00	100.00	51.87	50.72	10.89	36.62	5.96	2.78	31.28	9.88
	R	100.00	100.00	59.83	52.63	11.99	37.31	5.79	2.56	22.39	7.50
	U	100.00	100.00	16.24	24.22	5.94	26.89	6.71	5.92	71.11	42.97
Barmer	T	100.00	100.00	77.87	81.18	2.55	4.76	2.64	3.48	16.94	10.58
	R	100.00	100.00	83.84	83.08	2.52	4.80	2.21	2.87	11.43	9.25
	U	100.00	100.00	10.59	7.60	2.82	3.23	7.44	27.16	79.15	62.01
Jalor	T	100.00	100.00	70.68	57.57	8.98	31.81	3.93	1.97	16.41	8.65
	R	100.00	100.00	74.94	59.06	9.19	32.52	3.53	1.82	12.34	6.60
	U	100.00	100.00	17.64	23.38	6.33	15.39	8.96	5.32	67.07	55.91
Sirohi	T	100.00	100.00	45.33	27.05	11.49	43.31	4.74	3.13	38.44	26.51
	R	100.00	100.00	53.89	29.58	13.42	47.24	4.78	2.51	27.91	20.67
	U	100.00	100.00	5.05	5.47	2.39	9.87	4.54	8.42	88.02	76.64
Bhilwara	T	100.00	100.00	65.78	77.03	4.39	10.50	3.06	1.46	26.77	11.01
	R	100.00	100.00	72.43	78.73	4.67	10.52	2.78	1.22	20.12	9.53
	U	100.00	100.00	19.34	44.13	2.49	10.01	4.99	6.08	73.18	39.78
Udaipur	T	100.00	100.00	65.98	59.75	3.82	17.89	2.59	2.47	27.61	19.89
	R	100.00	100.00	75.77	65.14	4.23	19.22	2.45	1.99	17.55	13.65
	U	100.00	100.00	7.92	11.73	1.33	6.05	3.41	6.74	87.34	75.48
Chittaurgarh	T	100.00	100.00	67.98	75.85	5.29	12.64	2.58	1.97	24.15	9.54
	R	100.00	100.00	75.48	78.48	5.66	12.51	2.18	1.48	16.68	7.53
	U	100.00	100.00	11.13	21.37	2.47	15.30	5.60	12.05	80.80	51.28

TABLE 9.3—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dungarpur	T	100.00	100.00	76.10	43.67	4.01	34.77	2.35	2.51	17.54	19.05
	R	100.00	100.00	80.23	45.08	4.22	35.98	2.18	2.16	13.37	16.78
	U	100.00	100.00	10.23	6.36	0.77	2.90	5.04	11.83	83.96	78.91
Banswara	T	100.00	100.00	78.29	52.04	3.40	29.92	2.04	2.96	16.27	15.08
	R	100.00	100.00	83.23	54.65	3.57	31.30	1.83	2.68	11.37	11.37
	U	100.00	100.00	5.03	3.13	0.92	4.11	5.08	8.36	88.97	84.40
Bundi	T	100.00	100.00	59.71	57.97	7.83	20.40	2.73	1.84	29.73	19.79
	R	100.00	100.00	67.75	61.44	8.56	21.25	2.51	1.44	21.18	15.87
	U	100.00	100.00	11.90	8.12	3.42	8.03	4.03	7.65	80.65	76.20
Kota	T	100.00	100.00	42.61	29.88	11.95	33.27	3.45	3.74	41.99	33.11
	R	100.00	100.00	59.67	36.23	16.37	39.82	2.47	1.72	21.49	22.23
	U	100.00	100.00	4.49	4.04	2.09	6.57	5.64	11.96	87.78	77.43
Jhalawar	T	100.00	100.00	66.13	62.42	10.59	28.94	3.20	2.29	20.08	6.35
	R	100.00	100.00	72.16	64.04	11.32	29.36	2.98	2.02	13.54	4.58
	U	100.00	100.00	11.69	22.35	4.03	18.53	5.14	9.04	79.14	50.08

As per the 1981 Census, the numerical strength of male main workers in the state is 8,912,491. Of these, cultivators form the largest group, claiming three-fifths of the total male main workers. Other workers collectively comprise about one-third of such workers. The shares of agricultural labourers and workers engaged in household industry are very small, being 5.89 per cent and 3.33 per cent respectively. As may be expected, the incidence of cultivators is very much pronounced in the rural areas where they make up almost three-fourths of the total number of male main workers. Only one-tenth of the main workers of this sex are comprised of cultivators in the urban sector of the state. This holds good for agricultural labourers also in which case the rural percentage is higher than that of the urban sector. Contrary to this position, other workers dominate in the urban areas with as high as 82.94 per cent of the total male main workers as against the corresponding rural percentage of 17.03 only. This is true of household industry also where the urban percentage is higher than that of the rural areas.

Turning to females, a similar pattern of distribution as that of the males is discernible in the four broad categories of workers. We find that 1,529,777 female main workers were enumerated in the state in the 1981 Census. Among these, cultivators constitute the largest group (66.75 per cent). This is followed by agricultural labourers and other workers in which the corresponding percentages are, more or less, at par, being 15.67 and 14.76 respectively. Household industry comes at the bottom with exceedingly low percentage (2.82) of main workers belonging to this sex. A comparison of the statistics relating to rural-urban areas reveals some interesting features. Other workers in the urban sector constitute as many as 65.54 per cent of the total female main workers as against 9.25 per cent females only in the rural areas. In household industry too, urban females comprise one-tenth of the total female main workers whereas in the rural areas, their participation is limited to one-fiftieth of the absolute strength of female main workers. Mention may also be made of females engaged in cultivation who represent a very high percentage (72.13) in the rural sector as against 17.19 only in the urban areas. Rural females engaged in agricultural labour also present a similar picture in that they claim 16.60 per cent of the main workers in the rural sector as against 5.17 per cent only in the urban areas.

The state pattern of distribution is visible in large majority of the districts where males engaged in cultivation form a leading group among main workers, followed in order by those engaged in other work, agricultural labour and household industry. Some of the districts, however, show a slight deviation from this position. For instance, in Bikaner, Sikar, Barmer and Jaipur, workers engaged in household industry occupy the third largest place followed by agricultural labourers. Barring Jaipur, the disparity between the respective percentages is too small to influence the state pattern appreciably. The only district which shows a deviation from the state pattern is Ajmer in which the highest percentage among male main workers is claimed by other workers (49.89), relegating cultivators to the second position (41.63). Interestingly, the percentages of cultivators are almost the same as those of other workers in Jaipur and Kota districts.

Unlike males, the dispersal of females in the broad categories of workers is not uniform in all the districts. We find from the above data that while cultivation is the main pursuit followed by females in all but two districts, namely, Sirohi and Kota, the second important occupation in the case of fifteen districts is other work. Contrary to this, it is the agricultural labour that occupies the second place in the other ten districts, viz., Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Nagaur, Pali, Jalor, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bundi and Jhalawar. In Sirohi and Kota, agricultural labourers dominate, followed by cultivators in the case of the former district and other workers in the latter.

Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes

The Constitution of India has provided safe-guards to certain weaker sections of the population, in particular, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In a preceding chapter, we have seen their growth, sex-ratio, rural and urban distribution and literacy rates. In this chapter, we may assess their economic conditions which would be helpful for drawing up programme for their uplift. Table below gives the percentages of scheduled caste main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total scheduled caste population in the state and districts:

TABLE 9.4

Percentages of scheduled caste main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total scheduled caste population, state and districts, 1981

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total scheduled caste population	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN .	**P**	**100.00**	**32.01**	**5.97**	**62.02**
	M	**100.00**	**50.52**	**0.99**	**48.49**
	F	**100.00**	**11.74**	**11.43**	**76.83**
Ganganagar . .	P	100.00	30.35	4.83	64.82
	M	100.00	53.59	0.62	45.79
	F	100.00	3.93	9.61	86.46
Bikaner . . .	P	100.00	32.89	5.34	61.77
	M	100.00	53.27	0.88	45.85
	F	100.00	9.92	10.37	79.71
Churu . . .	P	100.00	33.25	6.94	59.81
	M	100.00	51.80	1.11	47.09
	F	100.00	13.48	13.15	73.37
Jhunjhunun . .	P	100.00	26.53	8.69	64.78
	M	100.00	42.26	2.87	54.87
	F	100.00	10.12	14.77	75.11
Alwar . . .	P	100.00	27.05	9.65	63.30
	M	100.00	46.00	1.47	52.53
	F	100.00	6.04	18.72	75.24
Bharatpur . .	P	100.00	28.49	5.74	65.77
	M	100.00	48.32	0.84	50.84
	F	100.00	4.59	11.65	83.76
Sawai Madhopur .	P	100.00	29.25	5.67	65.08
	M	100.00	48.38	0.76	50.86
	F	100.00	7.54	11.23	81.23
Jaipur . . .	P	100.00	29.71	3.79	66.50
	M	100.00	46.37	0.58	53.05
	F	100.00	11.42	7.31	81.27
Sikar . . .	P	100.00	25.65	6.91	67.44
	M	100.00	43.66	1.61	54.73
	F	100.00	6.85	12.44	80.71
Ajmer . . .	P	100.00	35.97	3.29	60.74
	M	100.00	50.38	0.69	48.93
	F	100.00	20.51	6.07	73.42
Tonk . . .	P	100.00	35.20	7.78	57.02
	M	100.00	52.39	0.80	46.81
	F	100.00	16.86	15.22	67.92

TABLE 9.4—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaisalmer . .	P	100.00	31.16	5.38	63.46
	M	100.00	53.32	1.15	45.53
	F	100.00	5.88	10.29	83.92
Jodhpur . . .	P	100.00	32.59	3.88	63.53
	M	100.00	50.81	0.81	48.38
	F	100.00	12.73	7.24	80.03
Nagaur . . .	P	100.00	37.16	5.50	57.34
	M	100.00	52.71	1.05	46.24
	F	100.00	20.77	10.18	69.05
Pali . . .	P	100.00	34.34	5.74	59.92
	M	100.00	51.10	0.83	48.07
	F	100.00	16.28	11.03	72.69
Barmer . . .	P	100.00	32.60	9.51	57.79
	M	100.00	52.95	1.86	45.19
	F	100.00	10.33	18.09	71.58
Jalor . . .	P	100.00	30.32	5.35	63.33
	M	100.00	51.17	0.85	47.98
	F	100.00	8.78	10.23	80.99
Sirohi . . .	P	100.00	32.39	5.38	62.23
	M	100.00	50.54	1.08	48.38
	F	100.00	12.94	9.99	77.07
Bhilwara . .	P	100.00	39.75	7.16	53.09
	M	100.00	57.83	0.94	41.23
	F	100.00	20.66	13.73	65.61
Udaipur . .	P	100.00	30.96	7.83	61.21
	M	100.00	51.58	1.07	47.35
	F	100.00	9.61	14.83	75.56
Chittaurgarh . .	P	100.00	40.07	10.46	49.47
	M	100.00	57.09	1.53	41.38
	F	100.00	22.25	19.82	57.93
Dungarpur . .	P	100.00	27.20	13.70	59.10
	M	100.00	48.16	2.46	49.38
	F	100.00	7.07	24.49	68.44
Banswara . .	P	100.00	23.89	10.61	60.50
	M	100.00	47.77	2.06	50.17
	F	100.00	9.72	19.28	71.00
Bundi . . .	P	100.00	34.96	4.03	61.01
	M	100.00	53.92	0.60	45.48
	F	100.00	13.66	7.88	78.46
Kota . . .	P	100.00	32.06	4.24	63.70
	M	100.00	50.59	0.72	48.69
	F	100.00	11.38	8.17	80.45
Jhalawar . .	P	100.00	40.17	3.88	55.95
	M	100.00	54.80	0.65	44.55
	F	100.00	24.37	7.36	68.27

The scheduled castes constitute a sizeable section of our population. The 1981 census has shown that scheduled castes inhibiting Rajasthan State number 5,838,879. Of these, a little less than one-third are comprised of main workers. Marginal workers form about 6 per cent of their total population. Evidently, therefore, a predominant majority of persons consists of non-workers. A comparison of the sex-wise data reveals that there are large deviations between the proportions of main workers and marginal workers. About one-half of the total male scheduled caste population constitutes the main working group whereas it is only 11.74 per cent in the case of females who are main workers. As is natural, female marginal workers have been returned in much larger proportions (11.43 per cent) than males whose incidence is almost negligible. Likewise, female non-workers in the state as a whole comprise more than three-fourth of the total scheduled castes females as against less than one-half in so far as males are concerned.

The data relating to the districts show that the proportions are not uniform throughout and disclose variations from one district to another. An interesting feature of the data is that the incidence of women in the field of main work is very small. There is no district in the state in which main workers of this sex claim more than 24.37 per cent of the total scheduled caste females. In majority of the districts, numbering sixteen, the respective percentages are lower than that of the state and range from 3.93 per cent in Ganganagar to 11.42 per cent in Jaipur. The highest percentage has, however, been returned from Jhalawar (24.37) followed closely by Chittaurgarh (22.25). Nagaur, Bhilwara and Ajmer are also worth-mentioning from the point of view that female main workers comprise no less than one-fifth of the overall strength of scheduled caste population belonging to this sex in each of these districts.

In striking contrast with this position, the incidence of main workers among males is highly pronounced. This is borne out by the above figures which show that no less than 42.26 per cent male scheduled castes comprise main workers in any of the districts of the state. Even as it is, the state average of 50.52 per cent is exceeded by as many as seventeen districts. The highest percentage has, however, been claimed by Bhilwara (57.83) followed closely by Chittaurgarh (57.09).

In so far as marginal workers are concerned, a pattern different from the one observed in the case of main workers is noticeable between the two sexes. The above table shows that as in the case of the state as a whole, female marginal workers belonging to scheduled castes claim comparatively very high percentages which range from 6.07 per cent of Ajmer to 24.49 per cent in Dungarpur. Twelve districts disclose higher percentages varying from 11.65 to 24.49 whereas the remaining fourteen districts reveal lower averages than that of the state which range between 6.07 and 11.23 per cent.

As expected, the incidence of non-workers is more pronounced among females in all the districts. The sex-wise data given in the above table disclose that female non-workers comprise no less than 57.93 per cent scheduled caste females in any of the districts of the state. Further, there are as many as ten districts in which the female non-workers account for 80 per cent or more population belonging to this sex among scheduled castes. Ganganagar district comes at the top with 86.46 per cent female non-workers followed by eleven more districts having higher averages than that of the state. Contrary to this, male non-workers claim the highest percentage (54.87) in Jhunjhunun district and the lowest in Bhilwara (41.23). The state average of 48.49 per cent is exceeded in ten districts only, the remaining sixteen falling in the range of 41.23 to 48.38 per cent only.

Classification of scheduled caste main workers by broad working categories

We may now turn to one more aspect of scheduled castes and see how they are dispersed in economic activities, namely, cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry and other work. Table below presents the percentages of scheduled caste main workers of each sex by the broad industrial categories mentioned above in the state and districts.

TABLE 9·5

Percentages of scheduled caste cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers to total scheduled caste main workers, state and districts, 1981

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total scheduled caste main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**100.00**	**52.11**	**17.09**	**5.63**	**25.17**
	M	**100.00**	**52.59**	**15.12**	**5.78**	**26.51**
	F	**100.00**	**49.83**	**26.39**	**4.92**	**18.86**
Ganganagar	P	100.00	47.41	33.33	2.09	17.17
	M	100.00	48.01	33.19	2.03	16.77
	F	100.00	38.12	35.40	3.06	23.42
Bikaner	P	100.00	60.58	5.57	3.28	30.57
	M	100.00	62.29	5.63	3.00	29.08
	F	100.00	50.25	5.20	4.95	39.60
Churu	P	100.00	80.05	6.12	2.30	11.53
	M	100.00	78.61	5.99	2.56	12.84
	F	100.00	85.94	6.65	1.25	6.16
Jhunjhunun	P	100.00	50.67	15.71	5.13	28.49
	M	100.00	46.05	16.27	5.66	32.02
	F	100.00	70.82	13.26	2.81	13.11
Alwar	P	100.00	51.02	16.10	5.87	27.01
	M	100.00	51.68	15.26	5.80	27.26
	F	100.00	45.43	23.17	6.48	24.92
Bharatpur	P	100.00	54.73	15.41	3.49	26.37
	M	100.00	56.88	14.26	3.20	25.66
	F	100.00	27.45	30.08	7.15	35.32
Sawai Madhopur	P	100.00	60.64	12.50	4.50	22.36
	M	100.00	61.90	10.20	4.54	23.36
	F	100.00	51.53	29.27	4.17	15.03
Jaipur	P	100.00	34.77	11.90	11.53	41.80
	M	100.00	33.65	10.16	11.61	44.58
	F	100.00	39.79	19.63	11.17	29.41
Sikar	P	100.00	48.01	14.75	9.33	27.91
	M	100.00	46.86	14.08	10.10	28.96
	F	100.00	55.71	19.20	4.18	20.91
Ajmer	P	100.00	36.23	13.88	5.95	43.94
	M	100.00	34.04	9.94	5.71	50.31
	F	100.00	41.98	24.26	6.60	27.16

TABLE 9.5—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tonk . . .	P	100.00	54.03	14.91	6.07	24.99
	M	100.00	55.97	10.87	6.84	26.32
	F	100.00	47.62	28.34	3.49	20.55
Jaisalmer . .	P	100.00	60.70	6.54	6.92	25.84
	M	100.00	62.43	5.90	6.16	25.51
	F	100.00	42.77	13.22	14.77	29.24
Jodhpur . . .	P	100.00	57.79	9.62	4.91	27.68
	M	100.00	57.74	7.58	4.76	29.92
	F	100.00	57.98	18.49	5.57	17.96
Nagaur . . .	P	100.00	66.65	12.94	7.17	13.24
	M	100.00	65.08	11.21	8.10	15.61
	F	100.00	70.85	17.58	4.69	6.88
Pali . . .	P	100.00	36.79	32.40	8.33	22.48
	M	100.00	39.18	25.61	9.82	25.39
	F	100.00	28.72	55.36	3.30	12.62
Barmer . . .	P	100.00	78.07	4.90	5.46	11.57
	M	100.00	78.63	4.36	5.01	12.00
	F	100.00	74.94	7.89	7.99	9.18
Jalor . . .	P	100.00	62.11	21.86	5.80	10.23
	M	100.00	65.21	18.19	6.30	10.30
	F	100.00	42.54	45.01	2.64	9.81
Sirohi . . .	P	100.00	38.04	27.78	6.05	28.13
	M	100.00	41.53	22.50	6.68	29.29
	F	100.00	23.45	49.87	3.43	23.25
Bhilwara . .	P	100.00	65.60	10.55	4.30	19.55
	M	100.00	64.48	8.24	5.09	22.19
	F	100.00	68.93	17.39	1.93	11.75
Udaipur . . .	P	100.00	50.04	9.66	7.32	32.98
	M	100.00	51.12	7.04	7.79	34.05
	F	100.00	44.01	24.23	4.75	27.01
Chittaurgarh . .	P	100.00	63.37	12.61	4.18	19.84
	M	100.00	62.75	9.88	4.49	22.88
	F	100.00	65.04	19.93	3.36	11.67
Dungarpur . .	P	100.00	60.56	11.75	9.11	18.58
	M	100.00	65.53	6.91	8.56	19.00
	F	100.00	28.08	43.39	12.69	15.84
Banswara . .	P	100.00	55.73	11.28	12.44	20.55
	M	100.00	62.20	5.83	11.29	20.68
	F	100.00	23.41	38.49	18.21	19.89
Bundi . . .	P	100.00	51.02	20.12	3.86	25.00
	M	100.00	51.90	17.31	4.40	26.39
	F	100.00	47.14	32.60	1.44	18.82
Kota . . .	P	100.00	29.73	27.90	4.30	38.07
	M	100.00	32.95	24.78	4.56	37.71
	F	100.00	13.75	43.37	3.01	39.87
Jhalawar . .	P	100.00	40.34	39.25	5.63	14.78
	M	100.00	44.71	31.43	6.16	17.70
	F	100.00	29.73	58.23	4.35	7.69

It may be seen from the above that cultivators form the largest group of main workers in the state as a whole among scheduled castes. This category claims more than one-half of the total number of main workers. Workers engaged in industrial categories III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX, i.e., livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities; mining and quarrying; manufacturing other than household industry; construction; trade and commerce; transport, storage and communications and other services who have been grouped under 'other workers' collectively comprise one-fourth of main workers. This is followed by agricultural labourers who account for 17.09 per cent main workers among scheduled castes. Persons engaged in household industry comprise 5.63 per cent main workers only. This is generally true in the case of both males and females, the only exception being female agricultural labourers who have returned higher percentage of main workers than that of other workers.

Going down to districts, the pattern observed in the case of the state as a whole is similar to the one noticed in large majority of the districts. Ganganagar, Pali, Jhalawar, Jalor, Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Barmer and Banswara are the only exceptions. Interestingly, these districts can be classified into three groups as per different patterns discernible in them. The first group consists of Ganganagar, Pali, Jhalawar and Jalor in which, unlike in the case of the state as a whole, the second highest category of main workers after cultivators is comprised of agricultural labourers followed by those engaged as 'other workers' and in household industry. Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota form another group. In these districts, other workers claim the highest percentage. Persons engaged as cultivators rank next followed by agricultural labourers and those engaged in household industry. The third group includes Barmer and Banswara districts in which scheduled caste main workers are dominated by cultivators followed in descending order by other workers. Household industry claims the third highest percentage and agricultural labourers come at the last even though the difference between their respective percentages is nominal.

Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

We shall now review a topic of equal importance relating to scheduled tribes inhabiting our state and make an attempt

to assess their economic structure. The following statement which shows the percentages of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total scheduled tribe population in the state and districts will be helpful for this purpose.

TABLE 9.6

Percentages of scheduled tribe main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total scheduled tribe population, state and districts, 1981

State/District	Persons Males Females	Total scheduled tribe population	Main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJASTHAN	**P**	**100.00**	**32.21**	**11.80**	**55.99**
	M	**100.00**	**52.05**	**1.57**	**46.38**
	F	**100.00**	**11.20**	**22.64**	**66.16**
Ganganagar	P	100.00	33.94	2.43	63.63
	M	100.00	55.11	0.89	44.00
	F	100.00	5.14	4.54	90.32
Bikaner	P	100.00	29.28	1.27	69.45
	M	100.00	50.18	1.35	48.47
	F	100.00	4.12	1.18	94.70
Churu	P	100.00	29.47	9.29	61.24
	M	100.00	48.17	1.73	50.10
	F	100.00	8.77	17.66	73.57
Jhunjhunun	P	100.00	25.32	9.64	65.04
	M	100.00	41.80	3.05	55.15
	F	100.00	7.90	16.60	75.50
Alwar	P	100.00	31.29	14.99	53.72
	M	100.00	49.72	1.95	48.33
	F	100.00	10.37	29.79	59.84
Bharatpur	P	100.00	28.27	11.08	60.65
	M	100.00	48.08	0.92	51.00
	F	100.00	4.74	23.14	72.12
Sawai Madhopur	P	100.00	31.45	7.56	60.99
	M	100.00	50.56	0.49	48.95
	F	100.00	9.38	15.72	74.90
Jaipur	P	100.00	34.50	6.85	58.65
	M	100.00	51.57	0.51	47.92
	F	100.00	15.28	13.98	70.74
Sikar	P	100.00	24.52	5.37	70.11
	M	100.00	43.74	1.26	55.00
	F	100.00	3.54	9.86	86.60
Ajmer		100.00	41.98	5.59	52.43
	M	100.00	58.81	0.75	40.44
	F	100.00	23.56	10.89	65.55

TABLE 9.6—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tonk . . .	P	100.00	36.37	11.02	52.61
	M	100.00	54.63	1.02	44.35
	F	100.00	16.13	22.11	61.76
Jaisalmer . .	P	100.00	31.58	5.24	63.18
	M	100.00	54.16	1.34	44.50
	F	100.00	5.42	9.76	84.82
Jodhpur . . .	P	100.00	31.10	4.69	64.21
	M	100.00	51.01	1.92	47.07
	F	100.00	9.16	7.73	83.11
Nagaur . . .	P	100.00	32.91	2.85	64.24
	M	100.00	54.10	0.31	45.59
	F	100.00	7.32	5.92	86.76
Pali . . .	P	100.00	36.03	5.83	58.14
	M	100.00	55.80	0.87	43.33
	F	100.00	14.38	11.26	74.36
Barmer . . .	P	100.00	33.89	11.30	54.81
	M	100.00	54.25	1.84	43.91
	F	100.00	11.38	21.76	66.86
Jalor . . .	P	100.00	32.59	6.39	61.02
	M	100.00	53.08	1.30	45.62
	F	100.00	9.94	12.02	78.04
Sirohi . . .	P	100.00	34.56	10.09	55.35
	M	100.00	54.83	2.00	43.17
	F	100.00	13.13	18.65	68.22
Bhilwara . .	P	100.00	44.49	7.49	48.02
	M	100.00	60.35	0.88	38.77
	F	100.00	27.27	14.67	58.06
Udaipur . .	P	100.00	30.46	13.25	56.29
	M	100.00	52.48	1.71	45.81
	F	100.00	8.22	24.90	66.88
Chittaurgarh . .	P	100.00	38.46	15.07	46.47
	M	100.00	57.52	2.39	40.09
	F	100.00	18.42	28.41	53.17
Dungarpur . .	P	100.00	28.03	19.40	52.57
	M	100.00	49.14	3.19	47.67
	F	100.00	7.74	34.97	57.29
Banswara . .	P	100.00	28.27	16.67	55.06
	M	100.00	49.72	2.08	48.20
	F	100.00	6.74	31.31	61.95
Bundi . . .	P	100.00	36.65	5.13	58.22
	M	100.00	55.44	0.55	44.01
	F	100.00	15.36	10.31	74.33
Kota . . .	P	100.00	34.30	5.26	60.44
	M	100.00	52.46	0.77	46.77
	F	100.00	14.08	10.25	75.67
Jhalawar . .	P	100.00	40.20	5.99	53.81
	M	100.00	54.27	0.68	45.05
	F	100.00	24.85	11.79	63.36

In a foregoing chapter, we have seen that 4,183,124 persons belonging to scheduled tribes were enumerated in the state at the 1981 Census. Out of these, 1,347,165 are main workers, 493,756 marginal workers and the remaining who number 2,342,203 are non-workers. In other words, it means that 32 out of every 100 persons belonging to scheduled tribes are main workers, 12 marginal workers and 56 non-workers. Thus non-workers form a large majority of the total population of these castes inhabiting our state. If we compare the sexwise figures, it would be seen that contrary to the above position, main workers among males claim higher percentages than non-workers. The trend is again reversed in the case of females among whom main workers comprise much smaller proportions than not only non-workers but also marginal workers. It may be worthwhile to point out here that while marginal workers among males claim only 1.57 per cent male scheduled tribe population, the corresponding figure in the case of females is as high as 22.64 per cent.

A glance at the comparative figures of the districts reveals large variations in the percentages from one area to another. Even as it is, there are fourteen districts which show higher percentages of main workers than the state average. Bhilwara district ranks first with 44.49 per cent main workers and Jhunjhunun district occupies the last place, accounting for 25.32 per cent main workers in the respective scheduled tribe population.

As for marginal workers, it is observed from the above table that the state average of 11.80 per cent is by far exceeded in five districts, namely : Alwar, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. The corresponding percentages in Bharatpur, Tonk and Barmer are at par with that of the state. In any case, while Dungarpur district accounts for the highest percentage of scheduled tribe marginal workers, Bikaner district is conspicuous for having returned the lowest percentage among all the districts of the state.

So far as scheduled tribe non-workers are concerned, Sikar district has the highest percentage followed by another fifteen districts in which the state average is exceeded. In the remaining ten districts, the corresponding percentages are lower than that of the state although in the case of two districts, Sirohi and Banswara, the respective percentages may be

said to be at par with the state average. Chittaurgarh is conspicuous for having returned the lowest percentage of scheduled tribe non-workers among all the districts.

As between the two sexes, what is true in the case of the state as a whole holds good for the districts too. The percentages claimed by female main workers are lower than those of males in all the districts. In some cases, very wide disparities are discernible between the respective proportions. In Ganganagar district, for instance, main workers among females account for 5.14 per cent female scheduled tribe population of the district whereas males comprise 55.11 per cent population. Same is the case with Jaisalmer district in which the corresponding percentages for males and females stand at 54.16 and 5.42 per cent respectively. This is true of many other districts, barring, say, Jhalawar and Bhilwara in which the disparity is not so pronounced. The above figures show that while there are 54.27 and 60.35 per cent male main workers in Jhalawar and Bhilwara districts, the female main workers account for 24.85 and 27.27 per cent scheduled tribe population of these districts respectively.

It is further seen from the above data that barring Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur Dungarpur and Banswara, the state average of main workers among males is exceeded by all the districts. The highest percentage of workers belonging to this sex has, however, been returned from Bhilwara (60.35) and the lowest from Jhunjhunun (41.80). In Udaipur and Kota, the respective percentages are almost the same as that of the state. As for females, the percentages of non-workers are higher than the state average in eleven districts, namely, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk, Pali, Barmer, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Bundi, Kota and Jhalawar. Bhilwara occupies the first place and Sikar the last, the corresponding percentages being 27.27 and 3.54 respectively.

In so far as male marginal workers are concerned, the state average of 1.57 per cent is exceeded by ten districts only. Of these, Dungarpur holds the prime place with 3.19 per cent workers of this category belonging to scheduled tribes. Jhunjhunun follows closely with 3.05 per cent marginal workers. In majority of the districts, the percentages claimed by such workers are negligible, the lowest being returned from Nagaur.

There are six districts which have returned higher percentages of female marginal workers than that of the state. These are Alwar, Bharatpur, Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur and Banswara. Dungarpur ranks first with 34.97 per cent and Bharatpur holds the last place with 23.14 per cent marginal workers in the total female population of scheduled tribes of the two districts respectively. The percentage claimed by Tonk district is almost at par with the state average.

Male non-workers claim higher percentages than that of the state in twelve districts, namely, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunun, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Jodhpur, Dungarpur, Banswara and Kota. Jhunjhunun leads with 55.15 per cent male non-workers. Close on the heels is Sikar (55.00 per cent). The corresponding percentage in Kota is the smallest (46.47 per cent) among all the districts. In so far as females are concerned, it may be stated that the state average of 66.16 per cent non-workers is exceeded by as many as eighteen districts, the only exceptions being Alwar, Ajmer, Tonk, Bhilwara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Jhalawar. Significantly, Bikaner leads with as high as 94.70 per cent female non-workers. In Chittaurgarh, the percentage of non-workers among female scheduled tribes is the lowest (53.17 per cent).

Classification of non-workers by age-groups

It has been said earlier that in our state, 12,542,621 persons are workers and the remaining who account for 63.39 per cent are non-workers. If these non-workers are classified by the various age-groups, some interesting features are noticeable. The table 9.7 shows at a glance the percentage distribution of total, rural and urban non-workers among the various age-groups.

As may be expected a large majority of the non-workers belongs to the younger age-groups. The above statistics reveal that the age-group 0—14 accounts for about two-third non-workers followed by those whose age ranges from 15 to 19 years. Persons who are of the age of 60 years and above come next, although they comprise only one-sixteenth of the total number of non-workers in the state as a whole. In the remaining age-groups, the percentages of non-workers are exceedingly small and range from 3 to 5 per cent.

It is worthwhile to note that a pattern similar to the one seen for the persons as a whole is discernible in the case of individual sexes also. The age-group 0—14 occupies the prime place with more than four-fifths of the males consisting of non-workers. In the case of females too, this age-group ranks first, although it makes up only a little more than one-half of the total strength of non-workers belonging to this sex. Both males and females whose age varies between 15 and 19 years hold the third highest share. Other age-groups in descending order of their respective percentage shares are 60+ and 20—24. It may, however, be mentioned that while in the case of females, the remaining age-groups indicate their corresponding shares ranging from 4 to 7 per cent, in the case of males the percentage shares are almost negligible.

Looking into the rural-urban percentages, one may notice that persons belonging to the age-group 0—14 claim significantly high share of 66 per cent and about 54 per cent respectively. This is followed by the age-group 15—19, even though the respective percentages divulge large disparities with the corresponding shares claimed by the age-group 0—14. The pattern is reversed hereafter as we find that in the case of rural areas, persons of the age of 60 years and above hold the third largest share. This is followed in descending order by those belonging to the age-groups 20—24, 40—49, 50—59, 25—29 and 30—34. As for the urban sector, the order of age-groups is 20—24. 60 + , 25—29, 40—49, 30—34 and 50—59. Interestingly, however, the percentage share of non-workers whose age varies from 35 to 39 years is the lowest in the case of the state as a whole as also in its rural and urban areas separately.

Distribution of non-workers according to main activity

We may conclude this chapter with a brief look at one more aspect of non-workers as regards their activities. It has been said in the foregoing paragraphs that at the 1981 Census, non-workers have been classified into seven categories, viz; (i) household duties, (ii) students, (iii) dependents, (iv) retired persons or rentiers, (v) beggars etc., (vi) inmates of institutions and (vii) other non-workers. Persons belonging to all these categories put together numbered 21,719,241. Out of these, the dominant individual group made up of more than one-half in numerical strength consists of dependents and infants.

In simple words, it may be said that out of every 100 non-workers in our state, as many as 52 are dependents and infants, 27 are engaged in household duties and 19 are full-time students. Retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions and others collectively comprise the remaining 2 persons.

It would be relevant at this place to analyse the data further by male-female break-up as per the table 9.8 which shows the percentages of non-workers engaged in each of the above categories to male and female non-workers in our state.

The above figures reveal a wide range of disparity in the two sexes in some of the categories of non-workers. As is natural, those engaged in household duties are much more prominent among females. While roughly only one out of every 100 male non-workers has been returned as engaged in household duties, as many as 44 female non-workers belong to this category in the state as a whole. The same holds good for students also although the disparity between the two sexes is not so pronounced as in the case of those engaged in household duties. The above statistics clearly show that full-time male students comprise 35.79 per cent of total male non-workers as against 7.19 per cent only among females. Dependents such as infants and children not attending school or persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age form the largest category of non-workers both among males and females, constituting 59.04 per cent and 47.52 per cent non-workers respectively. Those belonging to 'others' category claim exceedingly small percentages among both the sexes whereas the incidence of non-workers in the remaining three categories, namely; (i) retired persons or rentiers, (ii) beggars, vagrants, etc. and (iii) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions is negligible.

If we compare the data relating to rural and urban areas, we find that while rural male non-workers dominate the category of dependents and infants, it is the full-time students who account for the highest percentage among urban males. Full-time students make up the next largest group among rural males as against dependents and infants in the urban sector.

The female non-workers also show a reverse pattern in the two sectors. In the rural areas, female non-workers consist predominantly of dependents and infants followed by those engaged in household duties. In the urban sector, however, household duties comprise the largest category of non-workers followed by dependents, infants, etc. One more striking feature of the above data is that female students in the urban sector make up 17.28 per cent non-workers as against 3.92 per cent only among females of the rural areas, notwithstanding the fact that this category claims the third highest percentage in both rural and urban areas.

TABLE 9.7

Percentage distribution of total, rural & urban non-workers among age-groups in the state, 1981

Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total . . .	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0—14	63.17	80.90	51.17	66.10	84.24	53.67	53.97	70.08	43.47
15—19	8.16	8.86	7.69	6.93	7.06	6.84	12.03	14.68	10.29
20—24	5.21	2.57	6.99	4.24	1.45	6.16	8.24	6.22	9.56
25—29	3.74	0.66	5.82	3.28	0.42	5.25	5.17	1.46	7.59
30—34	2.96	0.30	4.76	2.74	0.24	4.45	3.65	0.51	5.70
35—39	2.52	0.22	4.08	2.34	0.19	3.82	3.07	0.33	4.86
40—49	4.34	0.46	6.96	4.17	0.41	6.75	4.86	0.63	7.62
50—59	3.59	1.02	5.33	3.58	0.88	5.44	3.60	1.44	5.01
60+	6.24	4.92	7.13	6.55	5.06	7.57	5.27	4.49	5.78

NOTE : Figures of 'Age not stated' are included in 'Total'.

TABLE 9.8

Percentage of male and female non-workers according to their main activity in the state, 1981

Total/Rural/Urban	MAIN ACTIVITY							
	Total Non-workers		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependents and infants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	100.00	100.00	35.79	7.19	1.37	44.03	59.04	47.52
Rural	100.00	100.00	31.93	3.92	1.42	42.71	63.63	52.04
Urban	100.00	100.00	48.32	17.28	1.19	48.08	44.17	33.58

TABLE 9.8—*contd.*

Total/Rural/Urban	MAIN ACTIVITY							
	Retired, rentiers and persons of independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	0.91	0.11	0.36	0.09	0.05	0.01	2.48	1.05
Rural	0.49	0.09	0.36	0.10	0.02	N	2.15	1.14
Urban	2.26	0.17	0.36	0.09	0.15	0.02	3.55	0.78

N=Negligible.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

The study of human resources and their growth behaviour is of utmost importance from the point of view of economic welfare. It is particularly so as human beings are not mere means of production but are ends too. It is, therefore, necessary to know as to how the population of a defined geographical region is behaving. Fertility is the basic factor contributing to the growth of population. When fertility is high the rate of growth of population will also be high unless influenced by abnormal mortality and out-migration. Infact, mortality itself has a direct impact on fertility. There is no doubt that as in other parts of the country the population of Rajasthan has also been largely influenced by mortality and fertility trends. The last three decades have witnessed a high rate of growth of population as a result of steep decline in mortality.

In evaluating population growth and in considering the likely trend of such growth in future, a consideration of fertility rate is important. In 1981 Census information relating to age-at-marriage, number of surviving children and number of children ever born was collected for all ever married women. Besides this, in case of currently married women additional information whether any child was born to them during the year immediately preceding the census count was also collected. On the basis of information collected on these points it has become possible to derive the broad fertility indicators, namely, age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), general marital fertility rate (GMFR), total marital fertility rate (TMFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR). These are all based on the question on 'births during last year'.

Before we analyse the implication of these measures of fertility, we should know for what these terms stand for. Average number of children born alive during last one year per woman of particular age group is the age specific fertility rate (ASFR). Average number of children born alive during

last one year per married woman of a particular age group is called age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR). Number of children born alive during last year per 1000 women of child bearing ages is known as general fertility rate (GFR) and the number of children born per 1000 married women of child bearing ages is termed as general marital fertility rate (GMFR). The total number of children that would have born alive per woman of child-bearing age group, if the current level of age specific fertility prevailed for the entire re-productive period, is called the total fertility rate (TFR). In practice, total fertility rate is calculated as the sum of age specific fertility rates in five years age groups multiplied by 5. The total number of children that would have born alive per married woman of child bearing age group with current level of age specific marital fertility prevailing for the reproductive period, is called the total marital fertility rate (TMFR). Another simple indicator of fertility is the average number of children ever born per woman who have completed the reproductive period. Parity indicates the number of live births occurred to a woman. Childless woman is referred to as a woman of zero parity and a woman having only one child is woman of parity one. Besides these simple measures of fertility several other refined rates are also used by experts engaged in the study of population. But the simple measures referred to above are the most widely known and these rates are sufficient to study the levels and trends.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must, however, be noted. In the census, the question on births during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence

of any data on deaths during the last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under-estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating the births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility worked out from the census data should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than the actual levels.

According to the information collected in the Census of 1981 the fertility rates in Rajasthan are comparatively higher than the national average. The general fertility rate and general marital fertility rate in the state were 166 and 188 respectively as against the national average of 112 and 139 respectively. Total fertility and total marital fertility rates for the state were 5.4 and 5.9 respectively as against 3.6 and 4.3 worked out at the national level. The following table presents the broad fertility indicators at state level worked out on the basis of 1981 Census data by religion :

TABLE 10.1

Fertility Indices by Religion

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Fertility indices			
		TFR	TMFR	GFR	GMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religion	Total	5.4	5.9	166	188
	Rural	5.8	6.2	177	197
	Urban	3.9	4.5	126	153
Hindus	Total	5.5	5.9	167	188
	Rural	5.8	6.2	177	195
	Urban	3.8	4.4	124	150
Muslims	Total	5.5	6.0	166	193
	Rural	6.2	6.7	179	210
	Urban	4.7	5.3	145	174
Jains	Total	3.7	4.7	116	154
	Rural	4.7	5.5	143	178
	Urban	3.0	4.8	98	137

It is observed that total fertility rate is higher in rural areas compared to that in urban areas. This pattern is seen in all the three major religious groups of the state. Both in rural and urban areas the total fertility rate for Muslims is higher than for Hindus, being 5.8 and 3.8 for Hindus and 6.2 and 4.7 for Muslims for rural and urban areas respectively. However, for the total areas the total fertility rate being 5.5 is identical both for Hindus and Muslims. This is due to a larger proportion of Hindus living in rural areas as compared to Muslims. While among Hindus 81.23 per cent of females in the reproductive age-group 15-49 live in rural areas, the corresponding proportion is only 52.48 per cent amongst Muslims. In other words, higher fertility among Muslims in rural areas is offset by the lower proportions of Muslims in rural areas. The total fertility rate for Jains being only 3.7 is much lower than those of Hindus and Muslims. The total marital fertility rate for Muslims, Hindus and Jains is also in the same order i.e. 6.0, 5.9 and 4.7 respectively. While for Hindus and Muslims, the marital fertility is higher than total fertility rate only by 0.4 and 0.5 respectively, it is higher by 1.0 in case of Jains which can be attributed to the comparatively lower proportion of currently married females among Jains. As is well known, Jains constitute a very small proportion of the population of the state and are mainly concentrated in urban areas.

We now look at the general marital fertility rate and total marital fertility rate as worked out on the basis of 1971 and 1981 Census datas, we find that these rates are not exactly comparable because the 1971 rates relate to the age group 13-47 and 1981 rates relate to the age group 15-49. Still looking to the broad trends we observe that the fertility level during the decade has remained unchanged in the rural areas of the state. In urban areas, fertility seems to have declined. The quantum of decline is of the same order among

the main religious groups as would be seen from the table below. The figures in bracket below the 1981 figures indicate the proportion (in per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

TABLE 10.2

General and total marital fertility rates by religion for 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	General marital fertility rate		Total marital fertility rate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Religions	Rural	198	197 (99.0)	6.2	6.2 (100.0)
	Urban	173	153 (88.4)	5.1	4.5 (88.2)
Hindus	Rural	198	195 (98.5)	6.2	6.2 (100.0)
	Urban	170	150 (87.6)	5.0	4.4 (88.0)
Muslims	Rural	205	210 (102.4)	6.5	6.7 (103.1)
	Urban	193	174 (90.2)	5.9	5.3 (89.8)
Jains	Rural	185	178 (96.2)	5.6	5.5 (98.2)
	Urban	156	137 (87.8)	4.6	4.8 (89.1)

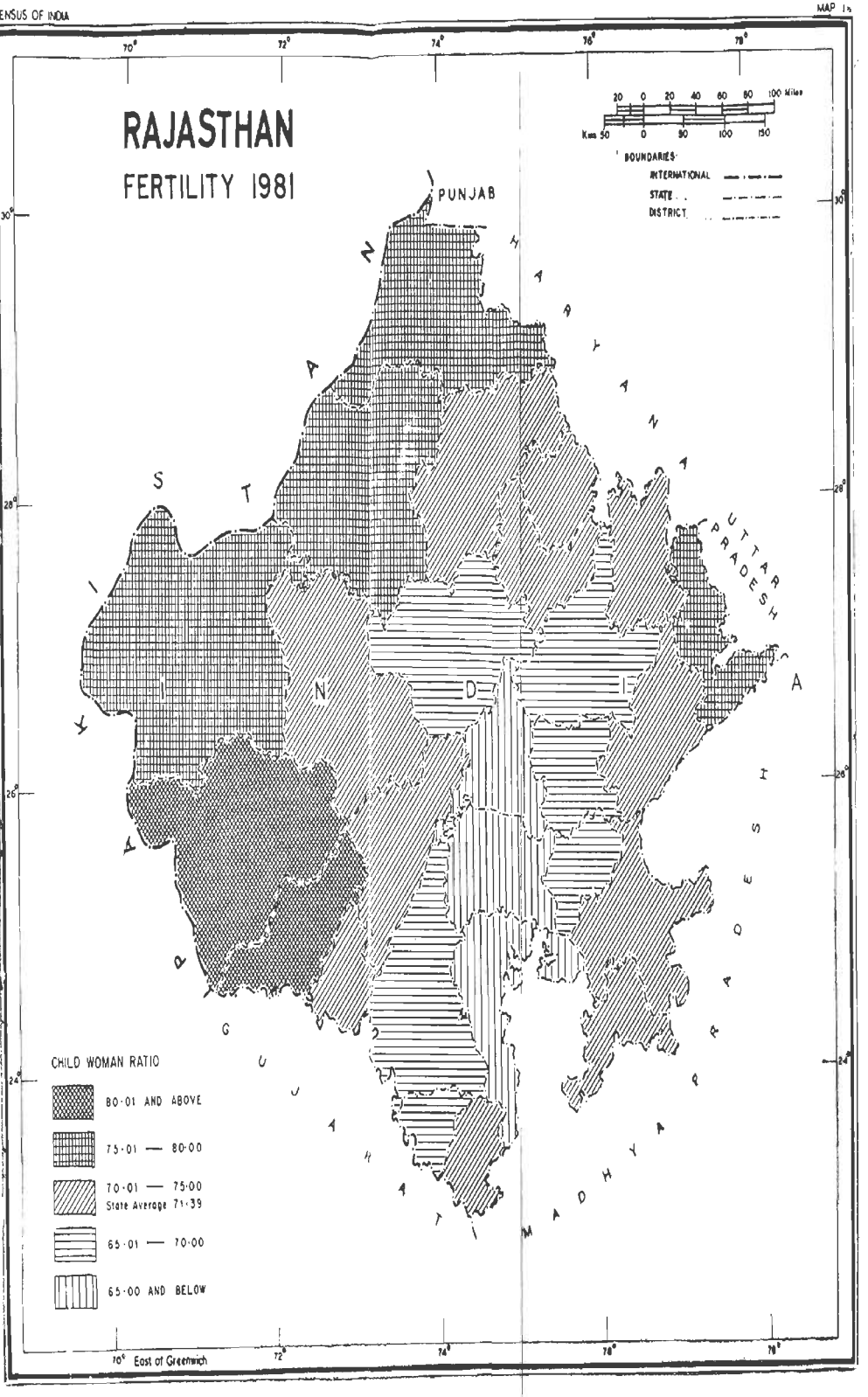
Considering the age specific fertility rates, it is found to be highest in age-group 25-29 in case of rural areas and in age-group 20-24 in urban areas. But among the three major religious groups the age specific fertility rate is highest in age group 25-29 in case of Muslims living both in rural and urban areas, Hindus and Jains in rural and urban areas respectively while in case of Hindus in urban areas and Jains in rural areas, the highest age specific fertility rate is found in the age group 20-24. Age specific marital fertility rate is highest in age-group 25-29 in rural areas in case of all religious groups barring Jains while in urban areas it is universally high in age group 20-24. This indicates that in the rural areas 25-29 and in urban areas 20-24 are the

most fertile groups. The following table presents the age specific fertility rate and age specific marital fertility rate by religion for rural and urban areas separately :

TABLE 10.3

Fertility Indices, 1981

Age-group	Age specific fertility rate		Age specific marital fertility rate	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
		ALL RELIGIONS		
15—19	0.073	0.060	0.104	0.128
20—24	0.270	0.213	0.279	0.244
25—29	0.290	0.212	0.295	0.221
30—34	0.237	0.149	0.244	0.154
35—39	0.166	0.087	0.174	0.092
40—44	0.093	0.040	0.102	0.044
45—49	0.040	0.020	0.045	0.023
		HINDUS		
15—19	0.073	0.058	0.102	0.123
20—24	0.269	0.213	0.275	0.243
25—29	0.289	0.210	0.294	0.217
30—34	0.237	0.144	0.244	0.150
35—39	0.167	0.080	0.175	0.084
40—44	0.093	0.037	0.103	0.042
45—49	0.040	0.018	0.046	0.021
		MUSLIMS		
15—19	0.082	0.079	0.123	0.138
20—24	0.266	0.220	0.278	0.244
25—29	0.308	0.223	0.316	0.235
30—34	0.246	0.189	0.267	0.196
35—39	0.181	0.134	0.190	0.144
40—44	0.101	0.061	0.112	0.068
45—49	0.047	0.031	0.054	0.037
		JAINS		
15—19	0.053	0.025	0.169	0.166
20—24	0.310	0.198	0.329	0.263
25—29	0.261	0.216	0.265	0.227
30—34	0.176	0.083	0.183	0.085
35—39	0.086	0.060	0.089	0.062
40—44	0.040	0.015	0.045	0.016
45—49	0.016	0.005	0.018	0.006


RAJASTHAN
FERTILITY 1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Kms 50 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
CHILD WOMAN RATIO
80·01 AND ABOVE
75·01 — 80·00
70·01 — 75·00
State Average 71·39
65·01 — 70·00
65·00 AND BELOW
70° East of Greenwich

It will be observed from the above data that there is a sharp decline in fertility from the age group 30-34 onwards both in rural and urban areas. This is true in case of all the major religious groups. It is further observed that generally the age specific marital fertility rates are higher in rural areas than in urban areas except the sole exception of age group 15-19 where the rate is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The same trend is noticed in case of Hindus and Muslims. Among Jains, however, age specific marital fertility rates are higher in rural areas in all the age groups.

Another evidence to show that the fertility has declined during the decade is provided by the Child-Woman Ratio (CWR) defined as the proportion of total children in the age group 0-4 to females in the age group 15-49. Another index could be the ratio of children aged 5-9 to females aged 20-54. The following table presents these figures for 1961, 1971 and 1981 and also shows the changes in sex ratio during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 :

TABLE 10.4

Child-Woman Ratio, 1961, 1971 and 1981

Age group	Child Woman Ratio			Percent change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71(a)	1971-81(b)
0-4 / 15-49	727	728	656	—0.1	+9.9
5-9 / 20-54	741	816	794	—8.9	+2.7

(a) = $\frac{\text{CWR (61)} - \text{CWR (71)}}{\text{CWR (61)}}$ (b) = $\frac{\text{CWR (71)} - \text{CWR (81)}}{\text{CWR (71)}}$

A positive percentage change indicates decline in fertility itself, while a negative sign indicates that the fertility has increased. If we look at the changes that have taken place during the past two decades we find that in 1981 the C.W.R. corresponding to the age group 0-4/15-49 is 656 which is 9.9 per cent less than that for 1971. Similarly, the C.W.R. corresponding to the age group 5-9/20-54 has declined by 2.7 per cent from 816 in 1971 to 794 in 1981. These

changes indicate that fertility has been declining. When we look at the similar data for the major states and at the national level, it is observed that the C.W.R. corresponding to age group 0-4/15-49 is highest in Rajasthan followed by Uttar Pradesh and lowest in Kerala followed by Tamil Nadu. The C.W.R. corresponding to age group 5-9/20-54 also has the highest and lowest values in the same states. Except in Uttar Pradesh in all the other states both the ratios have declined between 1971 and 1981. In Uttar Pradesh the C.W.R. corresponding to the age group 5-9/20-54 has increased. This indicates that in this state fertility has started declining later than in the other states.

The number of children ever born per woman also gives the broad trend of fertility behaviour. Females of age group 45-49 can be considered as the group which have ceased child bearing and, therefore, the average number of children ever born per woman of this group gives an index of past fertility performance. On an average six children have born to women of this group in Rajasthan. The average number of children born is higher in rural areas (5.99) than in urban areas (5.50). Among the major religious groups the average number of children born is highest among Muslims (6.27) and lowest among Jains (5.63), Hindus coming in between with an average of 5.87. All these religious groups have shown higher child-women ratio in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The data also reveals that the average numbers of children ever born per woman increases with age. However, for women aged 50 and above, it is slightly lower than that for the age group 45-49 in both rural and urban areas. This may be partly due to a probable tendency among older women to omit some of the children ever born probably due to recall problems.

An important factor contributing to high fertility in Rajasthan as well as in other major states is the low age at which women get married. Early and universal marriages, especially of women, is traditionally favoured in India. This is reflected in statistics of marital status collected in the census. According to 1981 Census, there were 7.9 million married males and 8.00 million married females. The corresponding figures in 1971 were 5.9 million males and 6.0 million females. Compared to 1971 the proportion of married females

has fallen significantly in the age group 10-14 and 15-19 in rural areas and in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 in urban areas indicating that female age-at-marriage has been rising during the decade even if at a slow pace. As a result of these changes, the proportion of married females in the reproductive age group 15-44 has declined between 1971 and 1981 from 92.22 per cent to 90.41 per cent in rural areas. In urban areas the percentage has declined from 86.53 to 81.87.

In the rural areas of Rajasthan, the proportion of married females in the age-group 10-14 has declined by 7.6 per cent and 7.0 per cent during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 respectively. Even in urban areas, while during 1961-71 the proportion of married females in the age-group 10-14 had declined by 6.69 per cent, during 1971-81 the decline has been only 3.57 per cent. Still the fact remains that about 18.31 per cent of the total married females in the state as against 6.59 per cent at the national level are in age-group 10-14 reinforces the view that child marriages are still in vogue in the state, as well as in the country as a whole. The need for concerted social and administrative action with regard to discouraging such marriages is evident.

There being no effective system of registration of marriages the age-at-marriage still remains an area of uncertaintity. But the mean age-at-marriage calculated from the specific proportion of never married women reported by successive censuses, shows a relatively small rise from about 15.07 in 1971 to 16.09 in 1981. The corresponding figures for males are 19.52 and 20.35. The mean age-at-marriage has thus been rising though at a very slow pace. During the decade, 1971-81, there has been an increase of about 0.8 years for males and 1 year for females.

On the basis of the statistics of currently married women an attempt has been made to calculate the number of couples in the reproductive age-group. In 1981, there were 174 couples per thousand population in the reproductive age-group as against 179 in 1971. If the proportion of married had remained the same as in 1971, the number of couples in the reproductive age group would have substantially increased and may have touched the figure of 178. Thus postponment of marriage seems to have acted as a natural check on fertility rise.

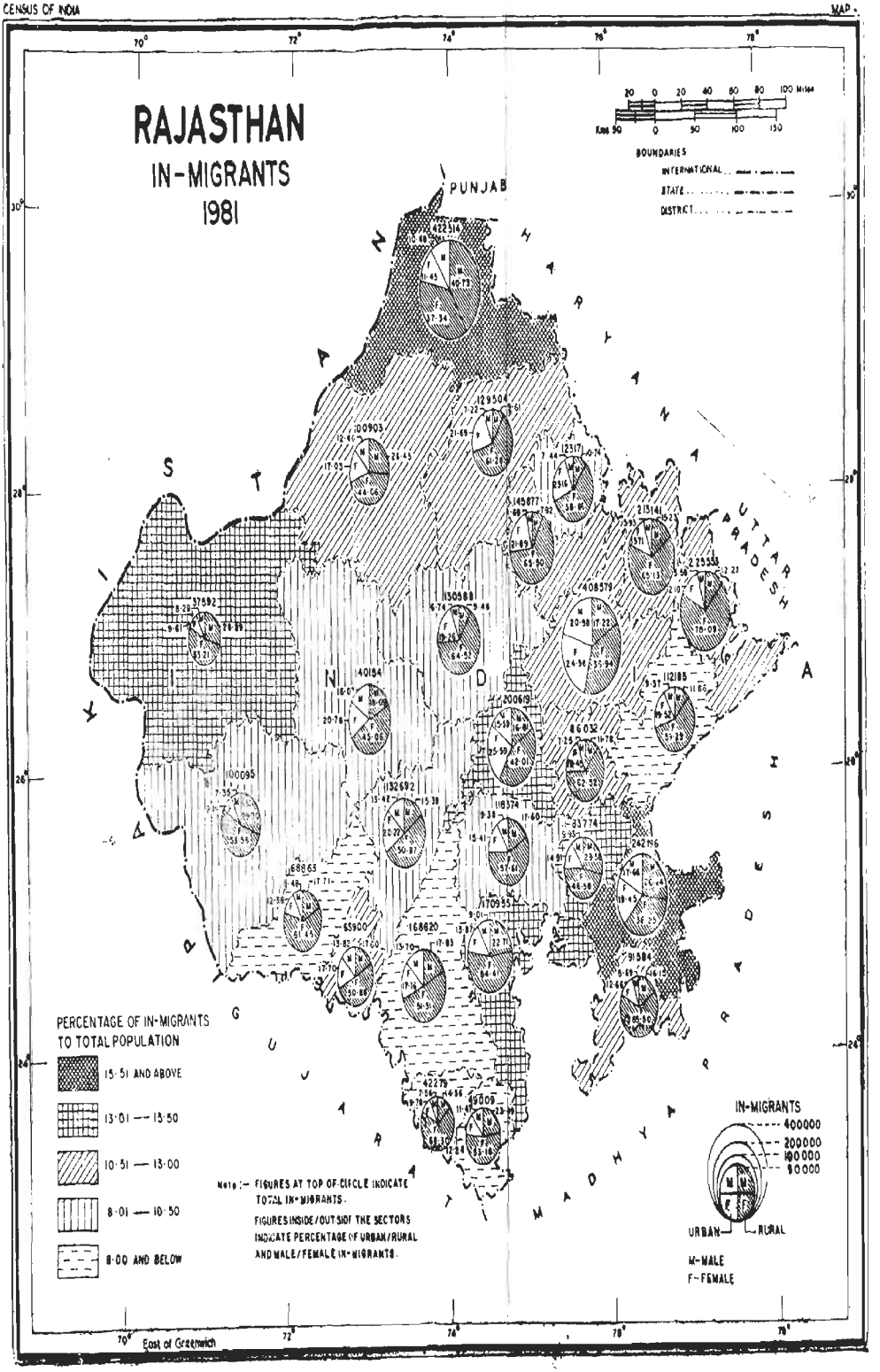
CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

Literally, migration means, to go from one country, region or place of abode to settle in another. Till 1961 census, the concept of migration was dealt with reference to the place of birth, i.e., a person born at a place other than the place of enumeration was considered as a migrant. In 1971 census and onwards, the concept of migration was changed as it was dealt with reference to the place of last residence, alongwith the place of birth. The process of migration bears much significance on the socio-economic functions of the country. The process affects the areas to which migrants have moved in or moved out. There are two types of migration—one is the in-migration and the other out-migration. In-migration can be internal migration, i.e., migration within the country or and international migration, i.e., migration from outside the country (India). We will be dealing only with respect to internal migration, first by place of birth and then by place of last residence.

Migration by place of birth

In 1981 census, there were a total of 10,207,386 migrants by place of birth in Rajasthan State; constituting 29.79 per cent of the total population. Majority of these (62.12 per cent of the total migrants) were from the district of enumeration (excluding the place of enumeration). Migrants from other districts of the state and other states/union territories of India constituted 23.46 per cent and 12.07 per cent respectively. Migrants beyond India comprised 2.35 per cent of the total migrants. A similar trend is observed when migration to rural areas is considered. Migrants from elsewhere in the district of enumeration contributed 68.97 per cent to the total rural migrants and those from other districts of Rajasthan and other states/union territories of India formed 20.03 and 9.45 per cent respectively. Migrants from outside India constituted only 1.55 per cent of the total rural migrants.


RAJASTHAN
IN-MIGRANTS
1981
PUNJAB
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
GUJARAT
INDIA
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
Kms 50 0 50 100 150
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
PERCENTAGE OF IN-MIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION
15·51 AND ABOVE
13·01 — 15·50
10·51 — 13·00
8·01 — 10·50
8·00 AND BELOW
Note :- FIGURES AT TOP OF CIRCLE INDICATE TOTAL IN-MIGRANTS.
FIGURES INSIDE/OUTSIDE THE SECTORS INDICATE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN/RURAL AND MALE/FEMALE IN-MIGRANTS.
IN-MIGRANTS
400000
200000
100000
50000
URBAN
RURAL
M-MALE
F-FEMALE
East of Greenwich

Same is the case when migration to urban areas is considered. Compared to the rural areas, the decline in the percentage of migrants is not, however, so steep as the nearness to the place of enumeration decreases from the place of migration. This is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.1

Percentage of migrants to total migrants by place of birth, 1981

Place of Birth	Place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total migrants	10,207,386 (100.00)	7,880,989 (100.00)	2,326,397 (100.00)
1. Born elsewhere in the district of Enumeration	6,341,201 (62.12)	5,435,892 (68.97)	905,308 (38.91)
2. Born in other districts of State	2,394,672 (23.46)	1,578,297 (20.03)	816,374 (35.09)
3. Born in other States/ Union Territories beyond the State of Enumeration	1,232,317 (12.07)	744,570 (9.45)	487,747 (20.97)
4. Born in other countries	239,199 (2.35)	122,230 (1.55)	116,968 (5.03)

Of the total migrants, 77.21 per cent were enumerated in the rural areas and the rest 22.79 per cent in the urban sector of the state. On cross-classifying the pattern of migration, i.e., from rural to rural, rural to urban, we find that migration to rural areas both from rural and urban is maximum (88.34 and 58.25 per cent respectively) in the district of enumeration. As the place of migration moves farther from the place of enumeration, the percentage of migrants to rural areas declines. On the contrary, the percentage of migrants both from rural and urban areas to urban areas increases as the place of migration moves farther from the place of enumeration, although the pace of migration to urban areas from urban areas is higher as compared to rural to urban. It is evident from the following table that the percentage of migration from rural to urban areas in the district of enumeration, in other districts of the state and in other states/union territories of India was 11.66, 22.51 and 23.77 respectively. For urban to urban areas, the percentage of migration for the mentioned areas was 41.75, 68.58 and 72.68 respectively. This clearly shows the trend of migration as mentioned above.

TABLE 11.2

Migrants by place of birth (Rural and Urban)

Sl. No.	Place of birth	Total Rural Urban	Place of enumeration			Percentage of migration		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Total Population . . .	T	24,261,862	27,051,354	7,210,508	10,207,386 (100.00)	7,880,989 (77.21)	2,326,397 (22.79)
	Migrants							
1	Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	T	6,341,201	5,436,892	905,308	100.00	85.72	14.28
		R	5,773,719	5,100,350	673,369	100.00	88.34	11.66
		U	546,783	318,476	228,303	100.00	58.25	41.75
2	Born in other districts of State	T	2,394,672	1,578,297	816,374	100.00	65.91	34.09
		R	1,786,820	1,384,570	402,251	100.00	77.49	22.51
		U	594,699	186,872	407,827	100.00	31.42	68.58
3	Born in other States/Union Territories beyond Rajasthan	T	1,232,317	744,570	487,747	100.00	60.42	39.58
		R	832,425	634,559	197,866	100.00	76.23	23.77
		U	394,653	107,820	286,833	100.00	27.32	72.68
4	Born in other countries	T	239,199	122,230	116,968	100.00	51.10	48.90

NOTE : Persons whose birth place could not be classified as rural and urban have been included in total.

As already indicated in table 1, migrants from other states/union territories of India accounted for 12.07 per cent of the total migrants. Mostly they are from the states adjoining Rajasthan, such as, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat. Among them, Uttar Pradesh tops with 23.99 per cent followed by Madhya Pradesh (20.96 per cent), Haryana (20.59 per cent), Punjab (15.16 per cent) and Gujarat (7.57 per cent). The remaining states accounted only for 11.73 per cent migrants. Majority of the migrants from Uttar Pradesh were enumerated in Bharatpur district, while those from Madhya Pradesh were censused in Chittaurgarh, Kota and Jhalawar districts. Ganganagar district accounted for the largest number of migrants from Punjab and Haryana (82.91 per cent of total migrants from Punjab and (30.45 per cent of total migrants from Haryana). However, the migrants from Gujarat are seen evenly distributed in Sirohi, Udaipur, Jalor and Dungorpur districts. This is evident from the following table :

TABLE 11.3

Percentage of Migration by place of birth from other states to the districts of Rajasthan

Name of States other than Rajasthan from where migrated	Percentage of migrants to the districts of Rajasthan	
	Name of district	Percentage
1	2	3
A. Total migrants from other States (1,232,317)	1. Bharatpur	42.30
	2. Jaipur	13.31
1. Uttar Pradesh (23.99)	3. Kota	7.23
	4. Ganganagar	7.18
	5. Ajmer	5.04
	6. Sawai Madhopur	4 21
	7. Alwar	3.80
	8. Other districts	16.93
2. Madhya Pradesh (20.96)	1. Chittaurgarh	22.70
	2. Kota	21.37
	3. Jhalawar	22.08
	4. Bharatpur	6.11
	5. Banswara	4.40
	6. Sawai Madhopur	3.79
	7. Udaipur	3.44
	8. Jaipur	2.98
	9. Ajmer	2.86
	10. Bhilwara	2.82
	11. Bundi	2.42
	12. Other districts	5.03

TABLE 11.3—*contd.*

1	2	3
3. Haryana (20.59)	1. Ganganagar	30.45
	2. Alwar	28.91
	3. Jhunjhunun	11.43
	4. Churu	8.23
	5. Bharatpur	6.62
	6. Other districts	14.36
4. Punjab (15.16)	1. Ganganagar	82.91
	2. Alwar	1.56
	3. Other districts	15.53
5. Gujarat (7.57)	1. Sirohi	15.50
	2. Udaipur	14.61
	3. Jalor	11.71
	4. Dungarpur	11.59
	5. Banswara	10.52
	6. Other districts	36.07
6. Other states (11.73)		

On visualising the trend of migration during the last three decades, one would not find substantial change in the percentage of migrants to total population. It was 26.62 per cent in 1961, which increased to 29.76 per cent in 1971 and marginally rose to 29.79 per cent in 1981. When analysed sex-wise, almost similar trend is seen among the male and female migrants during the past three decades except in the case of male whose percentage marginally fell to 7.00 in 1981 from 7.12 in 1971. In the case of rural areas, the percentage of migration increased both for males and females from 1961 to 1971. From 1971 to 1981, the percentage of migration for males decreased slightly from 5 56 to 5.24. In the case of urban areas, it showed a substantial increase from 22.30 to 32.84 per cent from 1961 to 1971. The increase was noticed both for males and females. From 1971 to 1981, there was a slight fall in the percentage of migrants from 32.84 to 32.23. In the case of males the percentage decreased from 14.92 to 13.66 but for the females, it showed an increase

from 18.42 to 18.57 per cent from 1971 to 1981, as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.4

Percentage of migrants by sex to total population during 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Census year	Total Rural Urban	Total population	Percentage of migrants to total population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961 . . .	T	20,155,602	26.62	5.95	20.67
	R	16.874,124	27.47	5.09	22.38
	U	3,281,478	22.30	10.38	11.92
1971 . . .	T	25,765,806	29.76	7.12	22.64
	R	13,484,383	29.10	5.56	23.54
	U	12,281,423	32.84	14.42	18.42
1981 . . .	T	34,261,862	29.79	7.00	22.79
	R	27,051,354	29.13	5.24	23.89
	U	7,210,508	32.23	13.66	18.57

Among male and female migrants to total male and female migrants, similar trend is observed in rural and urban areas during the last three decades as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.5

Percentage of migrants to total population by sex during 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Census year	Total Rural Urban	Total Population		Percentage of migrants to total population	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961 . . .	T	10,564,082	9,591,520	11.35	43.45
	R	8,820.880	8,053,244	9.73	46.89
	U	1,743,202	1,538,276	19.55	25.42
1971 . . .	T	13,484,383	12,281,423	13.61	47.49
	R	11,060,995	10,161,050	10.67	49.16
	U	2,423,388	2,120,373	27.05	39.47
1981 . . .	T	17,854,154	16,407,708	13.45	47.57
	R	14,013,454	13,037,900	10.10	49.58
	U	3,840,700	3,369,808	26.65	39.79

Migration by last residence

As stated in the first paragraph, the migration aspect was dealt with reference to the place of last residence since 1971. A person was considered as migrant whose place of last residence was other than the place of enumeration. We will be discussing migration in the following paragraphs in this light.

As per 1981 census. migrants constituted 30.70 per cent of the total population of the state. Of these, 7.29 per cent were males and the rest 23.41 per cent females. Of the total migrants, 63.32 per cent were from the district of enumeration, 23.31 from other districts of the state and 11.77 per cent from other states/union territories of India. Migrants, from countries in Asia beyond India constituted 1.58 per cent, whereas migrants from other countries beyond Asia were negligible in number. This is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.6

Percentage of migrants by sex and place of last residence (1981 Census)

Place of last residence	Rural or Urban states of last residence	Percentage to total migration		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total migrants . .	Total	100.00	23.74	76.24
1. Elsewhere in the district of Enumeration	T	63.32	12.51	50.81
	R	57.32	10.72	46.60
	U	5.78	1.75	4.03
2. In other districts of Enumeration	T	23.31	6.26	17.05
	R	17.02	3.90	13.12
	U	6.17	2.31	3.86
3. States/UTs in India beyond the State of Enumeration . .	T	11.77	4.09	6.68
	R	7.60	2.27	5.33
	U	4.11	1.80	2.31
4. Countries in Asia beyond India	T	1.58	0.88	0.70
5. Other countries . . .	T	N	N	N

N=Negligible.

On analysing the trend in cross-migration, i.e. migration from rural to urban, urban to rural etc., one would visualize that migration from rural to urban areas was 6.66 per cent in the district of enumeration and 3.68 per cent in other districts of the state. It was 1.64 per cent in other States/UTs. Migration to rural areas is more among females whereas migration to urban is more among males as is evident from the following table:

TABLE 11.7

Percentage of migrants classified by place of last residence and all time duration in place of enumeration, 1981

Place of Last Residence	T/R/U	All time duration in place of Enumeration			
		Rural/ Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. **Total** . . .	—		**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
2. Elsewhere in district of enumeration . .	T		54.14	37.48	39.23
	R	Rural	50.65	33.58	55.97
	U		3.30	3.77	3.16
	T		9.18	15.19	7.30
	R	Urban	6.66	11.54	5.13
	U		2.48	3.61	2.13
3. In other districts of state of enumeration .	T		15.28	11.95	16.32
	R	Rural	13.34	9.52	14.53
	U		1.88	2.35	1.73
	T		8.03	14.38	6.05
	R	Urban	3.68	6.88	2.68
	U		4.29	7.39	3.32
4. States/UTs in India beyond the State of enumeration. . .	T		7.25	8.46	6.87
	R	Rural	5.96	6.16	5.90
	U		1.25	2.26	0.94
	T		4.52	8.80	3.20
	R	Urban	1.64	3.41	1.09
	U		2.86	5.33	2.08
5. Countries in Asia (including USSR) beyond India	T		1.58	3.70	0.92
	R		0.73	1.76	0.41
	U		0.85	1.44	0.52
6. Europe . . .			N	N	N
7. Countries in Africa .			N	N	N
8. Countries in Oceana .			N	N	N
9. Unclassifiable . .			N	N	N

N=Negligible.

NOTE—Person unclassified as rural or urban has been added in Total.

Analysing the trend of migration in the light of duration of stay tn the present residence (place of enumeration), it is found that among males the percentage of migrants (27.19)

was the highest whose duration of stay was 1—4 years. As the duration of stay increased, i.e., 5—9 years, the percentage of migrants declined sharply (14.70) and then increased steadily in the durations 10—19 years and 20+ years. Among females the percentage of migrants was maximum (41.42) whose duration of stay was 20+years. This reflects that compared to males, the mobility among females decreases as the duration of stay increases. Similar trend is observed in rural and urban areas. This is clear from the following table :

TABLE 11.8

Percentage of migrants by duration of residence in place of enumeration and their percentages by sex & duration of stay

Duration of residence	Place of Enumeration	Total population		Percentage of migration to total population	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Less than 1 year . .	T	100.00	100.00	14.77	4.96
	R	100.00	100.00	18.09	4.77
	U	100.00	100.00	9.86	5.82
1—4 years . . .	T	100.00	100.00	27.19	14.70
	R	100.00	100.00	25.26	13.37
	U	100.00	100.00	30.05	21.18
5—9 years . . .	T	100.00	100.00	14.89	13.67
	R	100.00	100.00	14.16	13.15
	U	100.00	100.00	15.98	16.18
10—19 years . .	T	100.00	100.00	18.47	23.50
	R	100.00	100.00	17.43	23.62
	U	100.00	100.00	19.97	22.87
20+ years . . .	T	100.00	100.00	20.78	41.42
	R	100.00	100.00	21.00	43.62
	U	100.00	100.00	20.46	30.81
Period not stated . .	T	100.00	100.00	3.90	1.75
	R	100.00	100.00	4.06	1.47
	U	100.00	100.00	3.68	3.09

Reasons of Migration

Migration from one place to another takes place due to many socio-economic factors, such as search of better employment opportunities due to the upsurge of industries in urban areas, matrimonial alliances, students going out for better education or the movement of families. Movement from rural to urban areas takes place due to the attraction of the availability of basic amenities in urban areas.

As has been mentioned earlier, of the total migrants 23.74 per cent are males and the rest 76.26 per cent females. 'Marriage' is the foremost reason of migration as it alone constitutes 62.20 per cent of the total migrants and in this also females contribute 61.41 per cent and the males only marginal percentage of 0.79. The other reasons accounted for are employment, family moved and other reasons. Among males, the prime reason for migration was employment (9.40 per cent of the total migration) followed by movement of family. For education, they accounted for only 1.44 per cent. Among females, apart from marriage as the main reason, the movement of family attributes a significant percentage.

TABLE 11.9

Migrants by sex and reason for migration, 1981
(Based on place of last residence)

Reason for migration	Percentage to total migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Migrants	100.00	23.74	76.26
1. Employment	10 80	9.40	1.40
2. Education	1 81	1.44	0.37
3. Family moved	14.34	6.45	7.89
4. Marriage	62.20	0.79	61.41
5. Others	10.85	5.66	5.19

On analysing the reasons for migration separately, we find that the percentage of migrants, both males and females, is the highest for all the reasons, (a) employment, (b) education, (c) family moved, (d) marriage and (e) others in the case of those whose place of last residence was in rural areas of the district of enumeration excluding the place of enumeration. In case of 'employment', the percentage of migrants (both males and females) is maximum in rural areas of the district of enumeration. (39.02 and 42.03 for males and females respectively). In rural areas it goes on decreasing as the place of last residence shifts from the district of enumeration to other districts of the state, to other states/union territories of India and to other countries beyond India. But in the case of urban areas, it is maximum in other districts of the state. Almost similar trend is observed for other reasons also, as may be seen from the following table :

TABLE 11.10

Percentage distribution of migrants by sex, place of last residence and reasons for migration, 1981

Place of last residence	Status of last residence	Reasons for migration: Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total		**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	T	47.53	49.55	59.86	42.33	52.07	49.99	69.99	69.75	57.71	61.29
	R	39.90	42.03	53.66	34.45	43.75	41.80	64.26	64.71	50.57	54.87
	U	7.58	7.40	6.09	7.79	8.14	8.03	5.27	4.81	6.83	6.31
2. In other districts of State	T	30.90	29.82	29.00	32.51	25.74	28.44	20.24	21.45	19.63	21.26
	R	19.53	19.67	18.86	15.52	14.42	16.20	15.17	17.45	13.02	15.35
	U	11.23	9.92	10.00	16.66	11.16	12.11	4.95	3.92	6.26	5.55
3. States/UTs in India beyond the state of enumeration	T	20.63	19.71	10.14	22.02	17.52	18.29	9.36	9.03	14.28	11.90
	R	11.92	11.46	5.26	8.57	9.63	9.54	5.94	6.56	7.21	7.48
	U	8.60	8.00	4.82	13.28	7.80	8.66	3.36	2.02	6.98	4.33
4. Countries in Asia beyond India	T	0.93	0.88	0.91	3.04	4.65	3.26	0.71	0.22	8.35	5.51
5. Other countries	T	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

N=Negligible.

The percentage of migrants to total population shows an increase in total from 1971 census to 1981 census i.e., 30.28 per cent to 30.70 per cent respectively. However, among males the percentage declined from 14.15 in 1971 to 13.98 in 1981, whereas it showed an increase among females. Migration among males and females in rural areas showed a similar trend as discussed above. However, percentage of migrants for both males and females in urban areas decreased from 1971 to 1981 as is seen from the following table :

TABLE 11.11

Percentage of migrants (by place of last residence) to total population during 1971 and 1981 censuses

Census year	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of migrants to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1971	T	30.28	14.15	48.00
	R	29.47	11.07	49.50
	U	34.08	28.20	40.81
1981	T	30.70	13.98	48.89
	R	30.10	10.63	51.02
	U	32.96	26.23	40.62

According to the 1971 Census data, of the total male migrants, 64.19 and 35.81 per cent were from rural and urban areas respectively. Among female migrants, the corresponding percentage were 85.32 and 14.68. In 1981 Census, the percentage of male and female migrants to rural areas showed a decline, whereas it showed an increase in the urban areas (from 35.81 and 14.68 per cent in 1971 for males and females to 40.34 and 17.07 in 1981 respectively for males and females).

TABLE 11.12

Percentage of migrants by place of last residence to total migrants by sex in 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of migrants to total migration					
	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Rural .	80.15	64.19	85.32	77.41	59.66	82.93
Urban .	19.85	35.81	14.68	22.59	40.34	17.07

Growth of urbanisation in relation to internal migration

Migration has a specific impact on the growth of population especially in the urban areas. This has resulted an increase in the number of urban centres in the state which has risen from 135 to 201 during the last eighty years (1901—1981). Only during the decade 1971--1981 as many as 44 new urban centres have emerged.

TABLE 11.13

Number of towns and urban population in the State, 1901 —1981

Sl. No.	Year	All Classes	
		Number of towns	Population
1	2	3	4
1	1901	135	1,550,656
2	1911	138	1,475,829
3	1921	147	1,475,335
4	1931	150	1,729,205
5	1941	157	2,117,101
6	1951	227	2,955,275
7	1961	145	3,281,478
8	1971	157	4,543,761
9	1981	201	7,210,508

Among the districts, Ganganagar has registered a phenomenal increase in the urban centres from 2 to 16 during the last eighty years. Further, the urban population of the state has registered an increase of 58.69 per cent, which is much higher than the increase in rural areas which is 27.47 during the last decade. Again, among districts, Ganganagar tops with phenomenal increase of urban population by about 60 times during the last eighty years, whereas at the state level the rise is only slightly more than four and half times. This is perhaps because of internal migration from either the state of enumeration and other states/union territories of India and from abroad. As discussed earlier, a large portion of migrants have migrated from neighbouring states to Ganganagar especially from Punjab and Haryana. With the advent of Rajasthan Canal—now Indira Gandhi Canal—the Government of Rajasthan helped in the settlement of these migrants. Better irrigation facilities resulted in better harvesting especially of cotton seed. This resulted in the upsurge of wholesale markets (mandis) providing better employment opportunities. This is one illustration where impact of migration is clearly visible. Apart from Ganganagar, the urban population has increased with much faster pace in Kota, Bikaner, Jaipur, Udaipur districts etc. during the last decade.

In the context of India, Rajasthan is far behind in the increase of urban population. Taking 1901 as the base year with urban population as 100, the overall increase in the urban population at India level was 618 in 1981, whereas it was worked out to be only 465 in Rajasthan, States like Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland & Tripura & Union Territory of Delhi registered phenomenal increase in the urban population which is evident from the table 11.14.

General Note for Tables

The areas which have not been classified as rural and urban have been included in Total. All the tables based on place of birth and place of last residence, bear the same notion.

TABLE 11.14

Indices of growth of population of States and Union Territories 1901-1981 (1901=100)

State/Union Territory	Progress in Urban Population taking (1901=100)							
	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911
India	**618**	**422**	**305**	**242**	**171**	**129**	**109**	**100**
1. Andhra Pradesh	619	457	341	295	199	146	119	118
2. Assam	2,656 (Projected)	1,673	1,014	447	270	210	165	121
3. Bihar	795	514	357	239	173	130	106	98
4. Gujarat	522	369	262	218	161	116	101	93
5. Haryana	593	309	228	169	123	98	84	78
6. Himachal Pradesh	422	313	231	199	111	95	86	77
7. Jammu & Kashmir	794	541	374	288	244	200	169	169
8. Karnataka	656	434	321	272	168	137	112	95
9. Kerala	1,050	763	562	402	263	202	150	115
10. Madhya Pradesh	726	465	317	215	161	122	99	89
11. Maharashtra	684	488	347	286	176	139	120	101
12. Manipur	520	196	94	4	138	119	111	103
13. Meghalaya	2,508	1,530	1,221	608	397	276	179	142
14. Nagaland	3,887	1,662	619	133	113	89	90	78
15. Orissa	1,221	725	439	233	162	125	111	108
16. Punjab	497	344	275	213	177	125	93	87
17. Rajasthan	465	293	212	191	137	112	95	95

18. Sikkim	1,862	717	250	100	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	585	457	330	269	190	155	126	116
20. Tripura	3,516	2,531	1.606	664	276	149	121	106
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	369	230	176	160	130	103	92	91
22. West Bengal . . .	699	531	413	304	229	140	122	114
23. A&N Islands . . .	637	337	181	100	—	—	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh . .	240	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chandigarh	426	235	100	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	100		—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Delhi	2,694	1,703	1,102	671	325	209	142	111
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	393	254	113	100	—	—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep. . . .	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	1,753	543	205	100	—	—	—	—
31. Pondicherry	355	223	100	—	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

Rajasthan with over 34 million population is the ninth largest state in India and is spread over a land area of 3.42 lakh sq.km. The population lives in about 34,968 inhabited villages and 201 urban centres. Nearly five per cent of the country's population resides in the state which constitutes a little more than ten per cent of the total area of the country. Among the states, and the union territories, Rajasthan rank second in land area, ninth in population and twentyfirst in density. The average density of population which was 75 persons per sq.km. in 1971 has gone up to 100 in 1981. However, it is still lagging far behind the national average of 216 persons per sq.km. Within the state, Jaipur district has recorded the highest density of 243 persons per sq. km. while the lowest has been noticed in Jaisalmer district where the density is only 6 persons. Jaipur district continues to be the most populous having a population of 34.20 lakhs which constitutes a little less than ten per cent of the total population of the state. Jaisalmer district retains its bottom place with the lowest population of 2.43 lakhs accounting for only 0.71 per cent of the state's population.

More than twentyone per cent of the population of the state resides in urban areas i.e., around seventynine per cent of the population is rural. However, the urban population in the state, as in other parts of the country, is growing at a faster rate than its rural component. The urban proportion in the state during the last decade has gone up from 17.63 per cent to 21.05 per cent thus recording an increase of more than three per cent which is at par the country's urban growth of 3.4 per cent. Among the states, Rajasthan ranks tenth in the level of urbanisation with Maharashtra at the top and Himachal Pradesh at the lowest rank. Rajasthan still occupies fairly low position in the country in the degree of urbanisation. However, the urban population of the state exceeds that of Haryana, Kerala, Orissa and Punjab. While there was no city in the state whose population exceeded one million till 1981, Jaipur has now attained this status and ranks among the first twelve bigger cities of the country.

Nearly 46.8 per cent of our urban population reside in the eleven cities namely, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Kota, Bikaner, Udaipur, Alwar, Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Bharatpur and Sikar and about 10 per cent or about 7 lakh persons live in other municipal towns having a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh each. The rest are distributed in smaller urban units.

The sex ratio in Rajasthan works out to 919 as against the national ratio of 934. The sex ratio has been, over the decades, adverse to women i.e. the number of women per thousand men has generally been less. However, while the all-India sex ratio has dropped from 941 in 1961 to 934 in 1981, there seems to be a marked improvement in the case of Rajasthan where it has risen from 908 in 1961 to 919 in 1981. Traditionally, the tribal areas have returned higher sex ratio as compared to non-tribal areas. At the turn of 19th century, area now comprising Dungarpur district had an equal number of males and females in 1901. District Banswara at that time had excess of females over males, the sex ratio being 1022. Dungarpur district now has recorded a sex ratio of 1045, the highest among the districts, while the Banswara it works out to 984. The lowest sex ratio of 811 has been recorded in Jaisalmer district. At lower levels, most impressive sex-ratio is noticeable in tehsil Aspur (1097) of Dungarpur district while the lowest sex ratio is found in Baseri tehsil (790) of Bharatpur district. Sex ratio at district level in the state is universally high in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Rajasthan's population has been growing steadily and has more than doubled over the past thirty years, having risen from 1.59 crores in 1951 to 3.42 crores in 1981. The highest growth rate of 32.97 per cent in the population of the state has been recorded during 1971-81. The growth rate at the national level during this period was only 25 per cent. In particular, the western districts of the state have registered an abnormal growth. Some of the main factors for this abnormal growth could be high birth rates coupled with low death rates and immigrations.

At the district level, Bikaner has recorded the maximum growth rate of 48.09 per cent. At the tehsil level, sharply varying rates have been returned. For example, Anupgarh tehsil of Ganganagar district has recorded an amazing rate

of growth as high as 154 per cent while the lowest rate of growth of 13.21 per cent has been recorded, in Banera tehsil of Bhilwara district. Among the urban centres of the state, Anupgarh town of Ganganagar district has recorded the highest growth rate of 184.34 per cent while the population of Doli town in Tonk district has recorded a fall of 9.27 per cent during the decade 1971-81.

In the field of literacy, there is definitely a great improvement. At the turn of nineteenth century, the literacy rate as recorded in 1901 was only 3.47 per cent which has increased by about 20.9 per cent in the past 80 years. The broad stratum of literate in Rajasthan now forms a little more than 24 per cent of the total population as against 36.23 per cent at the national level. In rural areas this proportion is about 18 per cent while in urban areas it works out to 48 per cent. Female literacy rates are falling behind male literacy rates in all parts of the state. In rural areas literacy rates for males has worked out to 29.65 per cent as against 5.46 per cent for females. As against this in urban areas while more than 60 per cent of males are literates, the proportion of females is little more than 34 per cent. At the district level highest literacy rate is found in Ajmer district (35.30 per cent) and the lowest in Barmer district (12.29 per cent). The same pattern is visible in case of male and female literacy rates. At the tehsil level, Jaipur tehsil has recorded the highest rate of literacy while Kotra tehsil of Udaipur district has returned the lowest. This is true in relation to male literacy also. But in female literacy, while Jaipur tehsil has recorded the highest, the lowest rate has been brought out in tehsil Chohtan of Barmer district. Among the urban centres, Vidya Vihar town of Jhunjhunun district has recorded the highest literacy rate with 82.15 per cent while the lowest is recorded in Nimaj town (20.90 per cent) of Pali district. The same pattern is seen in case of female literacy. While the highest male literacy has been recorded in Vidya Vihar town, the lowest has been returned from Rawatsar town of Ganganagar district.

In Rajasthan, 63 per cent of the total population consists of non-workers. They have no economic activity as their main occupation. By their main occupation they are house-wives, students, rentiers, dependents, beggers, job seekers etc. The main workers constitute a little more than 30 per cent while

the marginal workers are only 6 per cent in the total population. 61.6 per cent of the total working population of the state are engaged in cultivation. In Household Industries only 3.3 are engaged in other economic activities like livestock, per cent of the total population is engaged while 27.8 per cent are engaged in other economic activities like live stock, forestry, fishing & plantation, orchards & allied activities, mining and quarrying etc. Male workers constitute 49.92 per cent of the total male population while the proportion of female workers in total female population is only 9.32 per cent.

There is a preponderence of the young population in our state. Nearly 42.5 per cent of the total population consist of children below 15 years as against 39.5 per cent at the national level. Old persons who have crossed the age of 60 years constitute a little more than 6 per cent of the total population. Taken together, the younger ones and the elderly lot constitute more than 48 per cent which is a liability on the shoulders of our working population in the age group 15—59 who constitute around 51 per cent of the total population. The sependency ratio thus works out to 94 persons per 100 persons as against 85 at the national level. In other words, for every 100 persons in Rajasthan, who can work there is roughly an equal number of old persons and children dependent on them. The very high dependency ratio in the state is mainly due to the high proportion of young people in the population which is an obstacle to the economic development. At the district level the lowest dependency ratio (81) is noticed in Ajmer district while the highest (104) in Jhunjhunun and Jalor.

The weaker sections in Rajasthan comprising of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 29.25 per cent of the total population. Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan constitutes above 17 per cent of the total population. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes is, however, smaller and only little more than 12 per cent of the state's population comprises tribal communities. A little more than 82 per cent of the total population of the scheduled castes resides in rural areas. In urban areas of the state, their strength is only about 18 per cent. Among the members of the Scheduled Tribes, more than 96 per cent of their population still resides in rural areas of the state while only about 4 per cent are urban dwellers. At the district level. Ganganagar district has the highest proportion (10.10 per cent) of the Scheduled Caste population while

the least number of such people are found living in Dungarpur district where there proportion is only 0.53 per cent. In case of Scheduled Tribe population the highest proportion of 19.34 per cent lives in Udaipur district. The five districts viz. Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur together have more than 60 per cent of the state's tribal population.

Ameliorating the conditions of these weaker sections of the society so as to bring their standard of living at par atleast with that of general population is a responsibility specifically cast on the State by the Constitution. While lot has been done towards this objective, much remains yet to be done. The gravest problem confronting our state as well as the country, as a whole, is fast rising population as revealed by 1981 Census. The rapid growth rate with higher dependency ratio, rising unemployment and a low level of literacy are the main impediments to our progress. Providing food, clothing, houses, schools, hospitals, drinking water, sanitation, etc; to meet the requirements of the swelling numbers poses a serious challenge to our economy. They impose a strong constraint on the social and economic well-being and in effect, on our standard of living and happiness. The first challange on the nation is thus to contain this spiralling growth of population.

The national as well as the state governments have launched a massive programme of planned development with the main aim of bringing about an over-all improvement in the standard of living of the people, their education, health, and many other aspects. In this great march census has played and will continue to play a key role as the national stock-taker and a reckoner of the progress made, and the promises fulfilled.

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